TRIOMPHE DV ROY

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THE

TRIUMPHS

OF

WILLIAM III.

King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*.

CONTAINING

A ſhort ACCOUNT of the moſt Remarkable Battles, Sieges, Sea-Fights, Treaties and Famous Atchievements of the PRINCES of the HOUSE of *NASSAU*, &c.

Curiouſly Engraven in 62 Figures on Copper-Plates: With their HISTORIES.

Deſcribed in

Triumphal Arches, Piramids, Pictures, Inſcriptions and Devices, erected at the *Hague*,

In Honour of

King *WILLIAM*, &c.

Done out of Dutch.

London, Printed for H. Rhodes, at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride-Lane*, in *Fleetſtreet*. 1702.

PRESENTED BY
MUSEUM
S.S.B.
BRITANNICUM
LADY BANKS.

TO

The GREAT and PUISSANT

Queen *MARIE*,

By the Grace of God, Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*.

Great and Puiſſant Queen,

IF in Ancient Times, Hero's were Honour'd with Publick Monuments, when they had perform'd any Extraordinary Atchievements, to the end the Memory of their Actions might be preſerved to Poſterity, and their Off-ſpring the more inflam'd to imitate their Virtues; If the *Romans*, among other the beſt regulated Governments, ſtrove, as they did, to excel all others in celebrating the Renown of their Kings, their Emperors and famous Captains, by erecting to their Honour ſumptuous Statues, lofty Pyramids, and Magnificent Triumphal Arches, when thoſe Hero's return'd Victorious to *Rome*; What then can be done too much at this time, *Great* and *Virtuous QUEEN*, to Honour at the *Hague* the Entrance of *WILLIAM* III. Your moſt Illuſtrious Husband? He, who by his Glorious Deeds has quite defaced whatever thoſe Demi-gods, ſo much celebrated in Hiſtory, perform'd

of moſt Tranſcendent. For whatſoever render'd ſo famous thoſe Prodigies of Antiquity, they only did in favour of their Country, or rather to get themſelves a Name, but *MIGHTY QUEEN, WILLIAM* the *TRIUMPHANT*, had no other aim in all his Enterprizes, but to advance the Glory of the King of Kings: He was never capable of unjuſt Ambition, or deſire of Rule: Only his Compaſſion upon the Miſerable, Suffering in a good Cauſe, and his deſire to deliver 'em from the yoak that Tyranny would have impos'd upon their Conſciences, were the ſole Motives that rowz'd him up to Action. The many Dangers to which he has already expos'd his Life to defend the Rights of Juſtice, are too well known to all the World, for me to enlarge upon 'em. 'Tis true Great *QUEEN*, I have here a ſpacious Field to fill theſe Pages with the due Encomiums that belong to our Matchleſs Heroe, and Your Majeſty. For what Great Things might not be ſaid of Your Wiſdom and Prudence, Your Reſolution, and the Mildneſs of Your Government, when in his Abſence You held the Reins of Sovereign Rule. But beſides that, I know You are above the reach of common Praiſe; I have not Eloquence to acquit my ſelf, as the Grandeur and the Excellency of the Subject require. That 's a work for the Bold ſtroaks of the moſt accompliſh'd Maſters of Wit and Learning. 'Tis for them to take upon 'em the Care of making known to Poſterity the Eternal Honor which

which the Heroe of our Age has acquir'd by the Favourable Revolution in *England.* To which they mayalſo add, the happy Change of the deplorable Face of the Affairs of the *United-Provinces* in the year 1672. There is no body but knows the Miſeries into which they were then plung'd, even within two fingers breadth of utter Ruine, when this Great Prince, being made Governor-General, made it his chiefeſt Care to raiſe their drooping Hopes, and forc'd a King no leſs Potent than Ambitious to reſtore the Uſurpations of his Unjuſt War. But *MIGHTY QUEEN,* What might not alſo be farther ſaid of You? There is no body but knows, beſides the Grandeur of Your Soul, how deeply ſenſible Your Majeſty was of the unheard of Cruelties, undergone by the perſecuted Proteſtants in *France,* who were driven by the Tempeſt into theſe Happy Provinces; where they not only found an aſſured Sanctuary under the Protection of the Sovereigns of the Government, but where they found the frequent and Extraordinary Marks of your Majeſty's, as alſo of that Generous Prince's Bounty, whom Heaven ordained to be your Husband. You have both Labour'd ſo effectually for the Welfare of the Church, that it is plainly to be ſeen that God united your Majeſties together on purpoſe to be the ſteady Pillars of it. Nor is this enough, Great Queen, It behoves me alſo to add, that the moſt ſolid Part of *Europe* looks upon You Two, as the Principal Inſtruments that Heaven has made choice

choice of to break the Fetters of her Slavery. The Earneſtneſs of ſo many Sovereign Princes to be your Allies, is a Sacred Proof of this ſame Truth. To which we might alſo farther add what ſo many Princes verify'd, in waiting on his Majeſty upon his firſt Return from *England* to the *Hague*, where they altogether formed one Court, the moſt ſplendid that has been ſeen for many Ages. But I wander too far: my aim is Humbly to beg Your Majeſties Protection of theſe few Sheets, in hopes of your Gracious acceptance; as being not only a Collection in part of the great Atchievements of the Princes of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, Your Glorious Anceſtors, but of thoſe of his *Britannic* Majeſty, Your Illuſtrious Husband. I was willing to believe that by repreſenting to your Royal View, the Homage that was paid him, and which he had deſervedly acquir'd, I ſhould in ſome meaſure diſcharge my Duty to your Majeſty; and that You would be ſo Gracious as to permit me, with a moſt profound Reſpect to ſtile my ſelf,

GREAT QUEEN,

Your Majeſties

Moſt Humble, moſt Dutiful,

and moſt Obedient Servant,

J. BEEK.

TO THE READER.

WE Obſerve in all Hiſtories that whenever any great Perſonages had Signaliz'd themſelves by any Extraordinary Actions that merited to be preſerved in Remembrance, they erected in their Honours Trophies and Triumphal Arches, not only to ſet forth the Joy of the People, but that they might ſerve as Eternal Monuments to perpetuate the Renown of thoſe Great Heroes. All Men know, that what the King of England *did, while he was yet but P. of* Orange, *in delivering* England *and* Scotland *from the Yoak under which they both groan'd, and his Reducing* Ireland *after his Advancement to the Crown, and all this in ſo little a Time, were Actions altogether Generous and Glorious to the Higheſt Degree. By that alone he reſtored the Rights, Priviledges, Liberties and Religion of a Nation, which a Violent Government was labouring to Annihilate: He re-eſtabliſh'd*

the

the Republick of the United Provinces of which he is Governor; and presently put himself into a Posture to break the Chains which a Prince no less Ambitious than Covetous, had been a long time forging to enslave all Europe. *Could they do less in a Country to which this Great Prince has always been so dear, than erect at his Return those Tryumphant Arches which his Prowess had deserv'd? And can I do a greater piece of Service to the Publick, than by giving a Description and Explanation of all the Figures, Paintings and Devises, which adorn'd those Sumptuous Triumphant Arches? The Fame of these Pieces, as being the Workmanship of most Skilful Masters, drew to the* Hague *where they were Erected, immumerable Crouds of People, that thronged from all parts far and near, to be both the Spectators and Admirers of so glorious and unwonted a Spectacle. And this alone is sufficient to recommend the following Sheets to the World, and secure the Sale of the Book: If it be favourably receiv'd, as I hope it will be, it will encourage me to continue the marks of my Zeal for the Publick, upon all Occasions of the like Nature.*

J. Beek.

THE Glorious Reception OF William III. King of *ENGLAND*,

At his Entrance into the *Hague*, the 5th of *February*, in the Year 1691.

NEVER was Prince more ardently long'd for in a State, as was the King of *England*, in the beginning of this Year, expected at the *Hague*; not only by all the People of the *United Provinces*, but alſo by the greateſt part of the Princes of *Europe*; where he was ſtay'd for either by the Princes themſelves, or by their Ambaſſadors, being look'd upon by all, as the moſt ſolid ſupport of their Dominions, and the Repairer of all the Loſſes they had ſuſtain'd by the Violences of their Common Enemy.

This Great Monarch, who knows not what it is to be ſparing of his own Perſon, when all are con-

tending for the Common Cauſe, made no ſcruple to expoſe himſelf upon the rude Ocean, in a Seaſon the moſt incommodious and moſt dangerous, to ſatisfie their Wiſhes. This was upon the 26th of *January* in the Year 1691. for then it was that he departed a ſecond time from *London*, and arrived upon our Coaſts the 31ſt of the ſame Month, in the Afternoon, where he threw himſelf into Dangers, perhaps the greateſt that ever were hazarded. The Tide was againſt him, but the Weather Calm; however accompanied with a thick Fog which laſted three Days; ſo that neither the Yachts nor the Men of War that attended him durſt venture near the Shoar. Which obliged him, contrary to the Advice of his Captains, and ſeveral other expert Seamen, to hazard himſelf in a Sloop, accompanied only by the Earl of *Devonſhire*, *Naſſau Ouwerkerk*, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Portland*, one Valet de Chambre, and three Lacqueys; in hopes no doubt that he might get aſhoar in ſome Port, or Land at leaſt in ſome other Place. But the Sloop finding it ſelf incumber'd with the Ice, and having the Tide contrary, could make no way to any Landing-Place; ſo that the King was conſtrain'd to lye by, though without ſhelter from the Weather, for the ſpace of Two and twenty Hours, environ'd with Ice, open to imminent Danger, and the Extremity of a piercing and rigorous Seaſon: Nor did he ſet foot aſhoar till the next day about Noon, at *Orange Polder*, a little League diſtant from the Village of *Naetwijck*. Upon his going out of the Sloop, he met by good hap with a Poſt-Boy's Horſe, that was newly come to the place, of which he

he made uſe to get to a Countryman's Houſe, where he warm'd himſelf, together with the Lords that attended him, till the Coaches that were ſent for, arrived, and which he ordered to drive directly to *Honſholaerdijck*. He was Complimented by the way by ſome of the Deputies of the States; that is to ſay, by Monſieur *d'Opdam*, in the Name of the Chevalry and Nobility of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friſe*; by Mr. *Belarts*, in the name of the City of *Dordreck*; by Mr. *Witſen*, in the Name of the City of *Amſterdam*, and by Mr. *Vryburgh*, in the Name of the City of *Alcmaer*. The ſame Ceremonies were alſo performed by the Imperial and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors, the Counts *de Berka* and *Colonna*, and the Governour of *Friſe*, and ſome other Lords of greateſt Note. At length, he arrived *Incognito* at the *Hague* about Six a Clock in the Evening, extremely diſcompoſed by a Defluxion of Rhume, occaſioned by the vehemency of the cold which he had endured all the while that he lay in the Sloop.

He was no ſooner alighted out of the Coach, but he was Complimented by their High and Mightineſſes, the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friſe*, who at that time were aſſembled together: and Mr. *Heinſius* was the Perſon who carried the Meſſage in the Name of the whole Body, to which the King made Anſwer in few words, but in moſt obliging Terms. After which, he ſate down to Dinner, and fed with a good Appetite, notwithſtanding the Indiſpoſition of his Catarrh, and reſted very well the following Night.

The certain News of the King's Landing was no ſooner arrived at the *Hague*, but Orders were given for Three Diſcharges of the Great Guns,

to the number of Thirty Pieces of Cannon that were planted upon the *Vyverbergh*, and to Ring all the Bells; which was done again the ſame Day, at the very moment of his Entrance into the *Hague*. And then it was, that the extraordinary Zeal appear'd of every particular Perſon to teſtifie their unfeigned Joy; ſome ſeveral times diſcharging thoſe leſſer Pieces of Artillery which they kept in their Houſes; others not only making Bonfires before their Doors, but Sporting at their Windows with Variety and Curioſity of Fire-works. But the moſt part expreſſed their Gladneſs with their Glaſſes in their Hands, Drinking the King's Health, and wiſhing him all manner of Proſperity togegether with Long Life, ſo that there were very few that returned home to their own Houſes but with light and chearful Hearts. Nevertheleſs, the Streets were ſo numerouſly throng'd all the Night long, that you ſhall ſeldom ſee the moſt enflam'd Seditions muſter more People together. The Tranſports of their Joy might be eaſily read in their Countenances; and ſome there were that could hardly be convinced the King was arrived, as doubtful whether they deſerved of Heaven ſo great a Happineſs.

In the mean time, the Poſt-Offices both of *Amſterdam* and other Places, were ſo throng'd with Letters that Night, while every body was deſirous to ſend the Pleaſing News to his Friends, that it was hardly known that ever ſo many had been ſeen deliver'd into the Offices at one time.

The Day following, His Majeſty was Complimented by all the Ambaſſadors, Corporations and Perſons of Quality. And then it was, that they

they found he had ſo little Inclination to make his Publick Entry into the *Hague*, that he refus'd it altogether. However at length he ſuffer'd himſelf to be over-rul'd by the earneſt Importunities of ſome of the Bodies of the State, and the Magiſtracy of the *Hague*, who beſought him ſeveral times, that he would vouchſafe that Satisfaction to the Publick, in regard the Charges were already disburs'd, and all things in a readineſs.

Thereupon, the *Monday* following, being the Fifth of *February*, 1691. was fixed for the Solemnity. And then it was that ſuch a number of People from the Cities and Provinces adjoyning crouded in Throngs to the *Hague*, that there was hardly any paſſing in the broadeſt Streets of the Town. And the number had been infinitely greater, had not the incommodious Seaſon of the Winter, and the Ice lock'd up the paſſage of the Boats, and a Dirty Thaw detain'd ſome Thouſands within their Houſes. For all the Waggons were taken up; nor was the Ice ſtrong enough to ſuffer the uſe of Scates. However the Croud was ſo numerous, that the Magiſtrates were forc'd to ſet open the Church Doors, to give ſhelter to thoſe that could meet with no Accommodation in Publick Houſes.

The Continuance of His Majeſty's Entry, in the Manner that it Paſs'd.

The Day appointed for the Ceremony being come, the Burgeſſes of the *Hague* had notice given em againſt Ten of the Clock in the Morning, by the Toll of the Town-Houſe Bell, to repair every one to their Poſts. Preſently they all appeared under their Banners diſplay'd, and ſo neat and ſpruce

in their Attire, with every one a Plume of Feathers in his Hat, that it was a pleasing sight to behold. A great Number were clad in Buff from Head to Foot; and several Ranks of Eight a Breast were Apparelled after the same manner, without any distinction to be perceiv'd either in their Habits or their other Ornaments. And thus they rang'd themselves from the Bridge of *Loosduynse* to the upper End of the *Hoogstraet*. The Baron *de Friessum*'s Regiment of Foot, and Coll. *Itterſum*'s Regiment of Horse were also drawn up upon the *Buytenhof*.

About Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the King took Coach upon the *Binnen-hof*, the Count of *Nassau Overkirke*, sitting upon his left Hand, and the Earls of *Monmouth* and *Scarborough*, opposite to him. Two Coaches with Six Horses apiece preceded the King's, being fill'd with some Gentlemen of his Train; and on each side of the King's Coach marched Nine Switzers. After which follow'd Thirty other Coaches, the most part Drawn by Six Horses, there being very few that had less than Four; and among the rest were the Duke of *Norfolk*'s, the Earls of *Devonshire*'s and *Portland*'s, the Bishop of *London*'s, and several others belonging to Persons of the highest Quality, every one according to their Degrees of Precedency. The King being passed the *Binnen-hof*, continued on along the *Vyverberg*, and through the *Hangstraet*, and thence through the *Noordreynde*, and so slowly forward to *Scheveling*-Bridge, and so keeping on still along the *Noort-Singel*, continued his way till he came to *Loosdeynse-Brugg*.

There His Majesty was received by the Body of the Magistracy, and Complimented in few words by

by their Penſioner. After which, they who were appointed to give Notice of his Entrance into the *Hague*, performed that Office by ſetting fire to two Rockets, which were preſently anſwer'd by the Diſcharge of all the Artillery upon the *Vyverberg*, and the Ringing of all the Bells.

Now then to give the Particulars of the Entrance, in the firſt place Forty young Gentlemen well Mounted, Magnificently Apparell'd and of comely Aſpects, march'd at the Head of all the Train. Theſe were follow'd by two Troops of the Guards of the Body, that preceded the two Coaches where His Majeſty's Gentlemen rode. After which immediately march'd about Twenty Lacqueys, juſt before His Majeſty's Coach, which was drawn with Six Horſes, and attended by Nine Switzers on each ſide with their Halberds in their Hands. Behind His Majeſty's Coach rode Eight of the King's Trumpeters continually Sounding, and next to them Sixteen of the Guards of the Body, two and two, and then the whole Train of Coaches already mention'd. Thus paſſing on through the *Weſt-Eynde*, in the midd'ſt of the Burghers, Drawn up in Rank and File, they advanc'd to the Great Market-Place, to the Triumphal Arch, erected at the Entrance of the *Hoog ſtraet*; through which being paſs'd, they proceeded under the Second to the Third, which was the moſt Beautiful and Magnificent of all, erected upon the *Buyten-hof*, through which they mov'd on to the *Binnenhof*, where ended the Ceremony of Entrance, in view of ſuch an Infinite number of Spectators, that the like was never ſeen at the *Hague* before.

From *Looſduyne-Brugg* to the laſt Triumphal Arch, all the Windows and Balconies were cover'd with Tapeſtry, and crouded for two Stories high, while others mounted up the Tops of the Houſes, and others ſtood in heaps before their own Doors, inſomuch that ſeveral Rooms were Lett that Night for ſeveral Duckets apiece. Yet all this while thoſe Crouds were not to be compared to the Prodigious Multitudes of People that ſtood gaping in the Streets where they could beſt accommodate themſelves. Nor muſt it be forgot, that this Auguſt and Solemn Ceremony was perform'd with very little Miſchief done. True it is that the inadvertency of a Gunner coſt him his Life; for having omitted to cool his Gun before he charg'd it again, as he ſtood before the Mouth of the Piece to put in the Charge, the Powder took Fire, and carried away one Arm and one Hand, of which he died in a ſhort time after.

There was but one more Accident that happened of leſſer moment as it fell out, and that was all. For the Lord Ambaſſador of *England*'s Coach paſſing by the *Vyverberg*, juſt as the Guns were going off, the Horſes being frighted fell a capring and rearing and went over a ſingle Perſon, but without doing him any conſiderable harm. 'Tis true, they might have done much more Miſchief, but they were ſoon ſtopp'd in their Fury, and after that went quietly along.

The King with all his Train being thus paſs'd by, the Burghers in their Arms followed him as far as the *Buyterhof*, where they drew up and gave him a Military Salute of three Volleys of ſhot one after another, and all this while the Bells rang, and

Peals

Peals of Cannon proclaim'd the Univerſal Joy. About half an Hour after Six a Clock in the Evening the Fire-works began, the moſt Curious pieces of Skill and Cunning that had been ſeen; and which were all Play'd off from a Theatre erected on purpoſe in the *Vivier*. And while theſe Illuminations filled the Air with a delightful Variety of Artificial Meteors, the Streets below flam'd full of Bonfires as well before every particular Perſons Door, as before the Gates and Windows of all the Foreign Princes and Publick Miniſters; not without all the reſt of thoſe Concomitants that attend Nocturnal Exultations,

The Method we ſhall purſue in the Explanation of all the following Pieces that ſerved for Ornaments to Compleat the Magnificence of this Publick Entry, ſhall be according to the Order wherein they were erected in the ſeveral Places through which His Majeſty was to Paſs; beginning at the Bridge of *Looſduynſe*, and ſo continuing to the End of the whole Show. We ſhall alſo expoſe to Publick View the ſeveral ſtrains of Polite Invention, that were to be ſeen upon the Town Houſe, and the Triumphal Arches erected in His Majeſty's Paſſage, to enliven the Pomp: together with the moſt memorable Battels, Sieges and Treaties made by his Anceſtors, and ſome no leſs famous Atchievements of his own, with all the quaint *Deviſes* and ingenious *Emblems* that embelliſhed the Triumphal Arches themſelves, the Maſter-Pieces both of Art and Learning,

FIGURE

FIGURE I.

The first Triumphant Arch through which the most renowned Monarch made his Entry, was erected upon the Bridge of *Loosduyns*, in the Frontispiece of which was to be seen *Scevola*, who spared neither his Body nor his Purse for the Common Cause. Over Him, the King appears standing upright upon his Feet, with a Battoon of Command in his Hand, and at the upper End of it, his Name, Crown'd with this Inscription,

TRIUMPHO.

I Triumph.

On each side below, lay two Figures at his Feet, On the one side, representing Victory, and a great Number of Battels; On the other, several Trophies, with a Captive laden with Fetters.

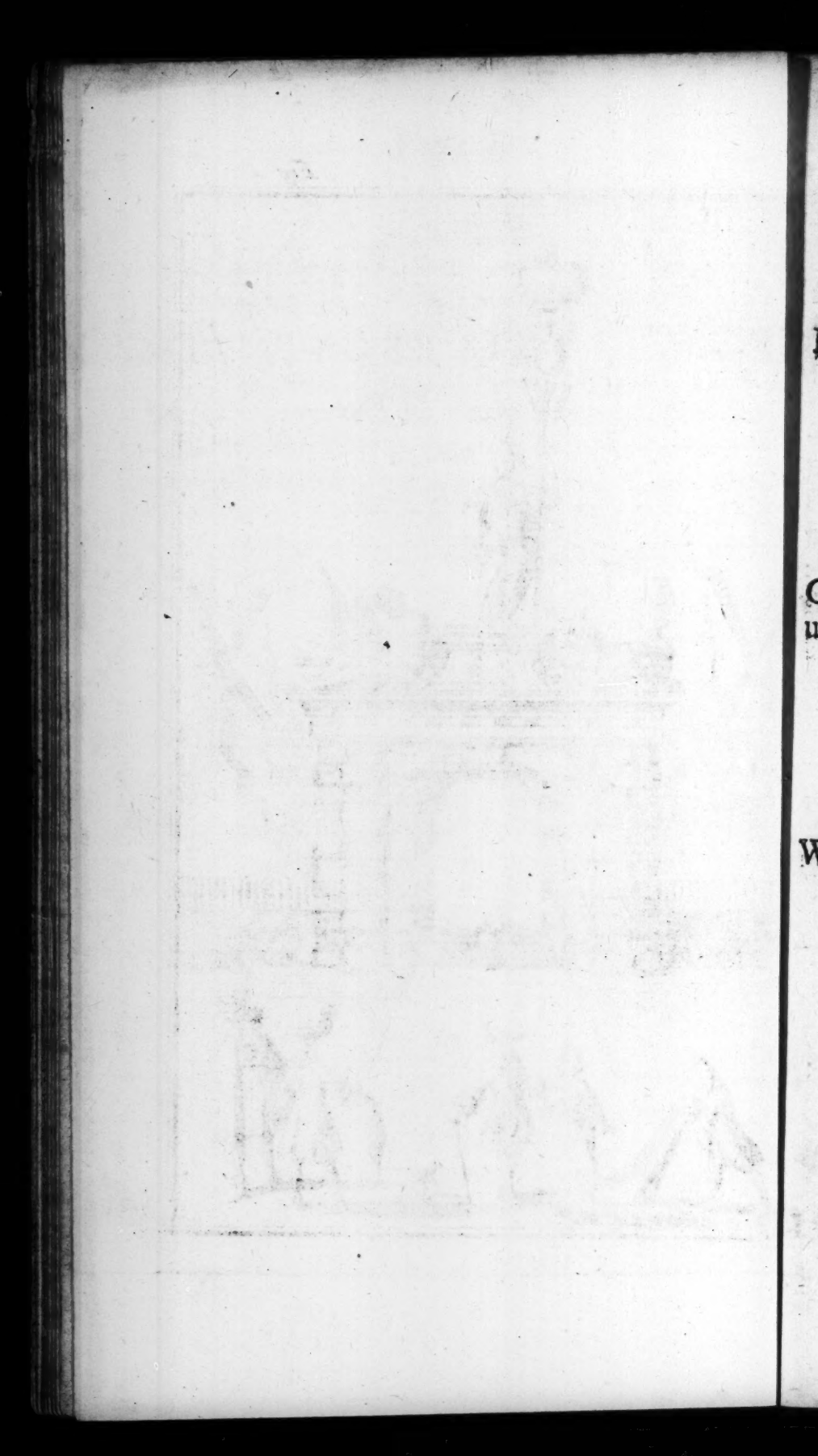
Upon each Pillar of the Arch was to be read the following Inscriptions,

OB CIVES SERVATOS
&
HOSTES FUGATOS

For Citizens Preserv'd,
and
Enemies put to Flight.

On

Fig 1



On the Backſide,

LIBERATIS REGNIS
Et
RESTITUTIS PROVINCIIS.

Kingdoms ſet Free
and
Provinces Reſtor'd.

Upon the ſame ſide were to be ſeen two Ovals, in one of which was a Laurel, and underneath

VICTORIÆ

To Victory.

In the other, an Orange, with this ſingle Word

CLEMENTIÆ

To Clemency.

FIGURE II.

The Second Figure gives you a Prospect of the Town House, with Seven Paintings, all New Inventions, environ'd with Garlands of Forest-work and Flowers, which being transparent, and being penetrated by the Nocturnal Illumination, afforded a most pleasing Variety to the Sight. This Divertisement was accompanied with a Noise of Trumpets, and several other Instruments of Loud Musick: All which is Represented in the Third and Fourth Figures.

Fig 2

Fig 3

FIGURE III.

In the Third Figure,

Were the Pictures of the King and Queen in their Royal Robes; and underneath two Emblems, the one a Lyon Paſſant, with this Motto,

PLACITUM VENERANTUR
Et
HORRENT INFESTUM.

Gentle they Adore him,
Dread him Anger'd.

In the other, a Unicorn Poking a Neſt of Serpents with his Horn, with this Motto,

NIL PASSA VENENI.

No Venom harms Her.

FIGURE IV.

In this Figure are repreſented three Emblems: In the Lowermoſt, an *Atlas* bearing the Globe of the World upon his Shoulders, who to eaſe himſelf of the weight of his Burthen, reſts his Breaſt againſt a Hillock with theſe words,

IN TE DOMUS INCLINATA RECUMBIT.

On thee the Falling Fabrick leans.

The Second is a Stork upon her Neſt, clapping her Wings, and fixing her Eyes toward the Dawning Day and Riſing Sun, with this Motto

RECREATUR AB ORTU.

Recheriſh'd by the Dawning Eaſt.

The Third repreſents another Stork ſtanding upright in her Neſt, and clapping her Wings toward the Sun, with this Impreſe

VIDIT ET EXULTAVIT.

She Beheld and Rejoyc'd.

Fig 4

IDIT ET EXULTAVIT
RECREATUR AB ORTU
IN TE DOMUS INCLINATA RECUMBIT.

Fig. 5.

FIGURE V.

The DESCRIPTION *of the* TRIUMPHAL ARCH

Erected in the Great Market-Place *at the Entrance into the* Hoogſtraet.

THis was the Higheſt and moſt Elevated of all the reſt, without any Saliant Columns, the Pillars being only repreſented in Painting: Among which, thoſe that were above the Gate were of Silk and Diaphanous, to the End the Evening Illuminations might ſtrike through 'em; over which appear'd a Rainbow Pendent in the Air with three Crowns.

Over the Convex was plac'd a Celeſtial Sphere, upon which ſtood a flying Fame, holding a volant *Pegaſus* in one hand, and Sounding a Trumpet which ſhe held in the other: And on each ſide of the Sphere a Repreſentation of ſeveral Trophies.

On the Backſide of this Piece were to be ſeen the Imperial Arms of *Naſſau*, from which the Emperor *Adolphus* deſcended, having Eight Quarters on each ſide.

In the Circuit and ſeveral other Parts of the Arch, were repreſented ſeveral Hiſtories, with their proper Inſcriptions. In one place,

NO-

NOBILIUM PRIMO, DUCUM MAXIMO, POSTHUMO *GULIELMO* TERTIO, COELITUS DATO.

To the Chiefeſt of Worthies, Greateſt of Captains, William *the Third, the Poſthumous Gift of Heaven.*

On the other ſide, in ſeveral Places both Above and in the Middle of the Paintings,

VICTORIIS, TROPHÆIS, FORTISSIMO IMPERATORI, CAUTISSIMO GUBERNATORI, DESTINATUM.

In Honour of the Moſt undaunted Leader, moſt Prudent Governour, his Trophies and his Victories.

At the Foot of the ſame Piece this Inſcription was to be read,

QUATUOR REGNORUM REGI, FOEDERATI BELGII GUBERNATORI, *GULIELMO* TERTIO VIRTUTE ET TRIUMPHIS FULGENTI.

To the Monarch of Four Kingdoms, Governor of the United Provinces, William *the Third, ſhining with Vertue and Triumphs.*

On the other ſide theſe words appear'd,

GRA-

GRATI ANIMI, ET LÆTITIÆ PUBLICÆ SIGNUM, HOC EREXIT *HAGA* COMITIS.

This has the Hague *Erected, in token of her Gratitude and Publick Joy.*

On each side of this Arch were two Wings, that both together form'd a kind of Semi-Circle: And on each Wing were Seven Pictures representing the Battels and several Victories of the Princes of *Orange*, as well by Sea as Land, as may more at large be seen by that which follows.

FIGURE VI.

The Sixth Figure represents a Naval Engagement, and several Seamen in Shallops firing each at other, with this Motto underneath,

CELSAS SUPERAT VIRTUTE CARINAS.

His Valour vanquishes the Tallest Fleets.

This without Question alludes to some Sea Fights, wherein the Hollanders with their nimble and light Frigats were Victors over the bulky Buildings of the Spaniards: And shews, that Victory rather depends upon the Courage of the Seamen, and Conduct of the Commanders, then the Force of Ill-manag'd unweildy Fabricks.

Fig: 6.

Fig : 7.

FIGURE VII.

The Seventh Figure sets forth the Siege and Taking of *Maestricht* by *Henry* Prince of *Orange*, who made himself Master of it by Capitulation, the 12th of *August* 1632. in View of the Imperial and another Royal Army, after he had lain before the Town two Months and four Days.

AQUILAS ET MOENIA CÆPIT.

Their Eagles and their Walls he won.

To signifie that by his Valour and Conduct, he Reduc'd several Towns, and Triumph'd in many Battels.

FIGURE VIII.

Is the Portraiture of an Amazon repreſenting *Holland*, ſeated upon a Trophy of Arms: a Helmet cover'd with a Plume of Feathers on her Head, with this word underneath, *RELIGIO*; or *Religion*. At her Right Hand ſtands a Statue, under which was written *Politia*, or Political Government; and at her Left the Reſemblance of *Juſtice*, and by her Head *Ærarium*, to denote her *Treaſures*. At her Feet on the Right Side ſits a *HERCULES*, and on the Left *PRUDENCE* with this Inſcription,

TANTAS DEDIT UNIO VIRES.

Such Strength and Treaſures Union gave us.

Fig: 8.

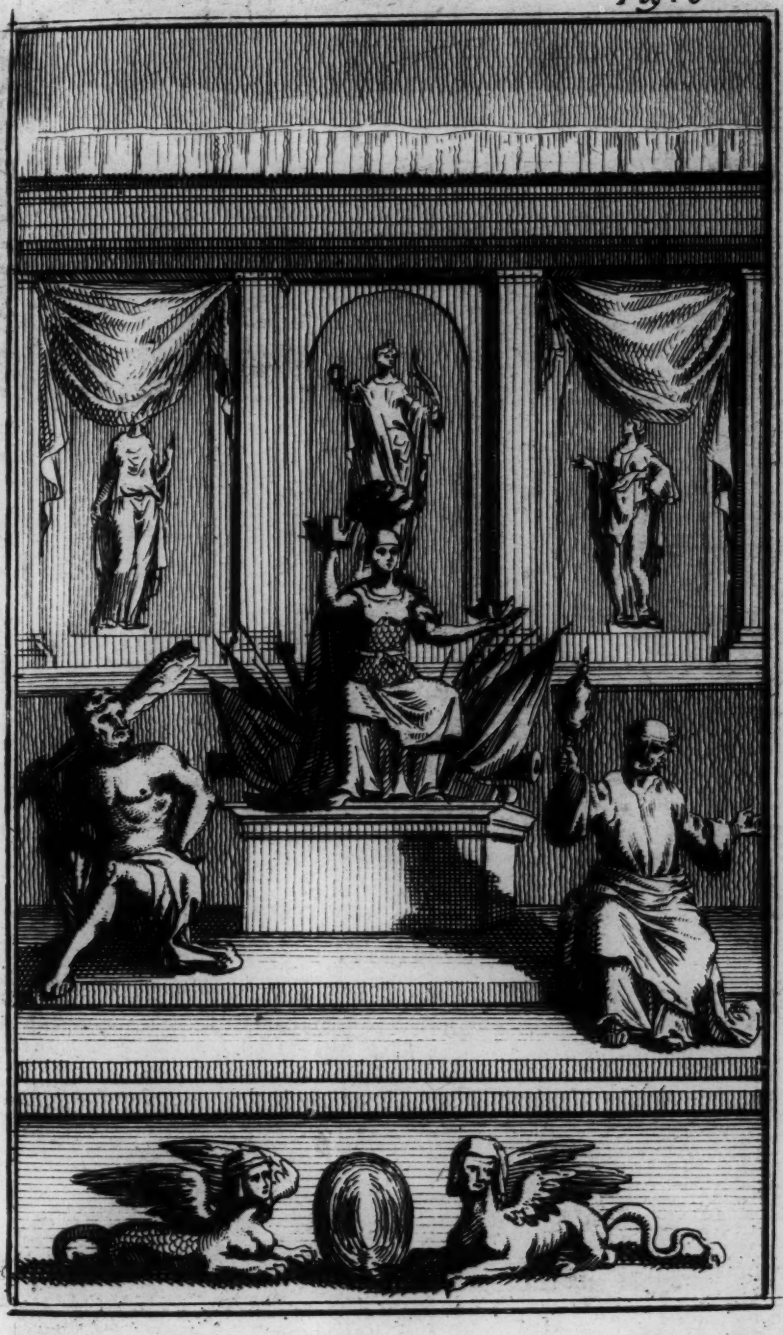


Fig: 9.

FIGURE IX.

The Ninth Figure represents the Siege of *Groll*, by Prince *Henry*; which was Surrender'd to him by Capitulation the 20th of *August*, 1627. with this Inscription underneath,

PER TELA, PER UNDAS.

Through Fire and Seas.

FIGURE X.

The Tenth Figure delineates a Caſtle that was Attacked on every ſide by Shallops fill'd with Soldiers, with theſe words underneath,

AUDENTES DEUS IPSE JUVAT.

The Bold and Daring God himſelf Aſſiſts.

To ſhew that there is nothing too difficult for a Couragious *Hero*, that undertakes a Glorious Enterprize, with a firm Aſſurance of Divine Aſſiſtance.

Fig: 10.

Fig: 11.

FIGURE XI.

The Eleventh Figure repreſents the Confederacy enter'd into by ſeveral Hero's, that is to ſay, Prince *William* of *Naſſau*, H. L. M. together with his Valiant Brothers, out of an Unſhaken and Magnanimous Reſolution to Deliver the Low Countries from the Tyranny under which they groan'd, and which they perform'd with an Undaunted Proweſs; with this Impreſe,

RES POSCIT OPEM, ET CONSPIRANT AMICE.

The Exigeney calls for ſpeedy Aid, and friendly they Conſpire to give it.

FIGURE XII.

In the Twelfth Figure was Pictured a Woman with her Hair about her Ears, repreſenting *Deſpair*; a roaring Lyon at her Feet, ſignifying *Holland*, and the Condition to which ſhe was reduced at that time by the Tyranny of *Spain*, eſpecially in the Year 1572. when ſhe was almoſt hopeleſs of all Human Succour; and under the Figure this Motto,

PATIENTIA LÆSA FUROR EST.

Patience Injur'd turns to Fury.

Fig: 12.

Fig: 13.

FIGURE XIII.

The Thirteenth Figure repreſents a *Jupiter* in the Air ſitting upon an Eagle that ſeems to fly with a rapid ſwiftneſs. At the ſame time, the whole Sky appears to be fill'd with dusky Clouds, darting nothing but Thunder and Lightning upon the Debaucheries of *Babylon*. Underneath appears a Woman all overwhelm'd with Sorrow and Sadneſs, repreſenting the Miſerable Condition of *Holland* at that time. She is attended with Seven Virgins, that ſignifie the Seven United Provinces, ſtretching forth their Hands one to another, and conſulting by what means to alter the ſad and lamentable State of their Affairs into a Poſture of Proſperity and Gladneſs, according to the Common Motto,

CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT.

Concord advances Low Beginnings.

FIGURE XIV.

The Fourteenth Figure deſcribes a Perſon, to whom is Preſented a Cap or Bonnet of Freedom, holding in his Hand the Arms of *Holland*, which is a Lion. To ſignifie the Change that happen'd in the Year 1672. at what time the States of *Holland* Preſented to *William* III. now King of *England*, the Government of the Provinces, and the Adminiſtration of the Military Affairs: and after what manner he accepted of them, and took his Oath of Fidelity. In the ſame Figure is alſo Preſented to him a Sword and a Pair of Scales; to ſhew that Juſtice ought to be Adminiſtred without Exception of Perſons. At the bottom of the Figure are a great Number of Perſons of all Ages ready to aſſiſt him with Money in ſuch a Conjuncture and Time of Need as that was.

And above, is alſo to be ſeen the Temple of Juſtice.

Fig: 14.

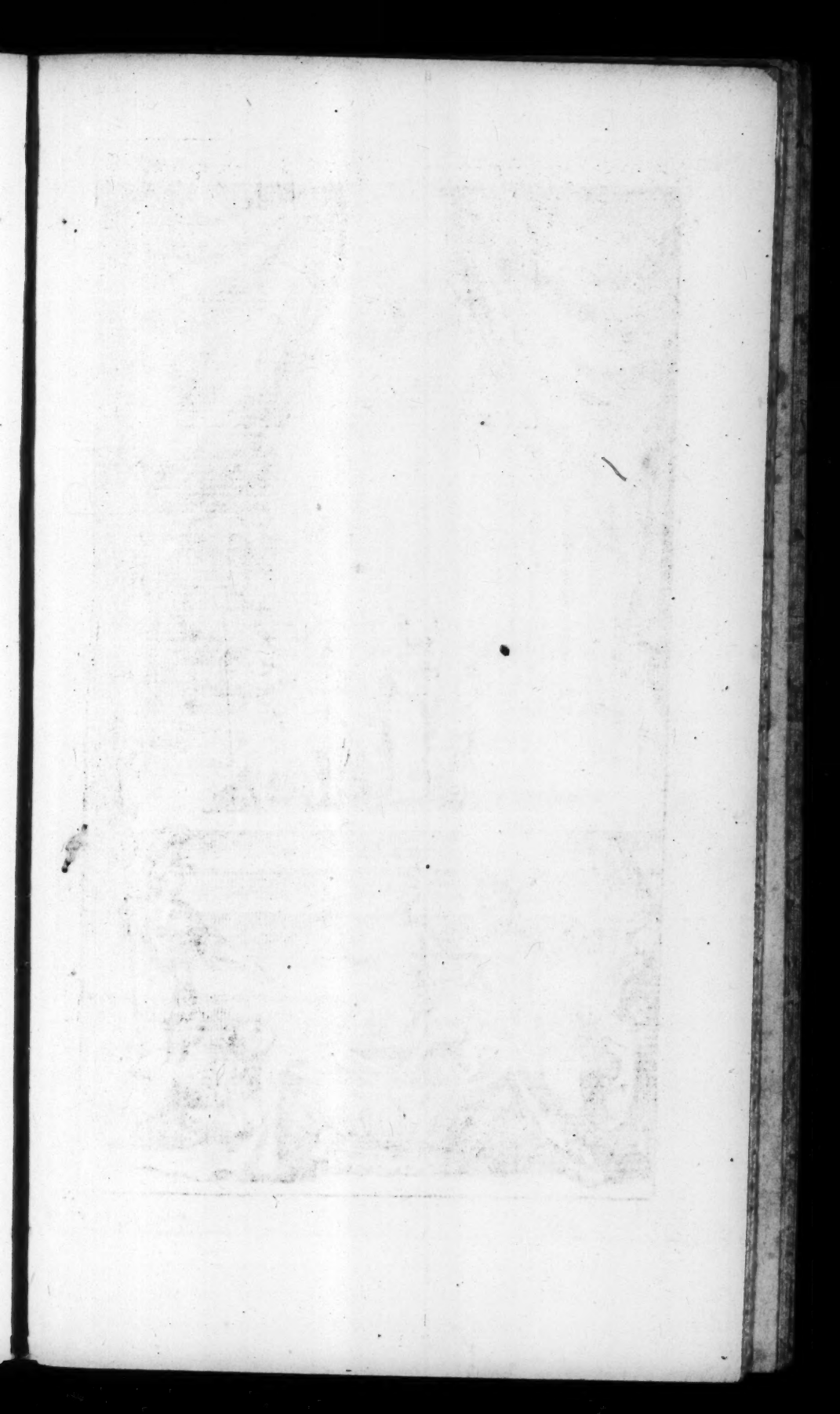


Fig. 15.

FIGURE XV.

The Fifteenth Figure ſhadows forth the Birth of *William* III. wherein is to be ſeen a Virgin holding a Shield with a Stork Painted upon it, which repreſents the *Hague*, the Place of the Prince's Nativity. Cloſe by the Laver ſtands a Lyon ſtedfaſtly beholding the Infant. To ſhew that *Holland*, which is ſignified by the Lyon, was greatly concern'd for the Birth of the Prince. In the middle of the *Plate* ſtand Three Figures, one of which points up to Heaven with one of her Fingers, having before her a little Box fill'd with pretious Odours, the Perfumes of which aſcend to the Sky, betokening Religion and Divine Worſhip, which engage us to render the Homage of our Thanks to God for the Birth of the Infant, as a moſt pretious Gift beſtow'd by Heav'n upon us.

FIGURE XVI.

The Sixteenth Figure repreſents the willing Submiſſion of the Kingdom of *England* to King *William*, and his Conqueſt of *Ireland* from King *James*. The Standard, with a Cuiraſs and Helmet at the Top of it, denotes King *William*'s Triumphs in *England* over his Enemies.

The other Battoon advanc'd with *WILLIAM* above Three Crowns, and a Dove at the upper End, ſignifies that he had no other Intention in Croſſing over into *England* and *Ireland*, than to Protect thoſe that were well Affected, and to deliver the Proteſtants of thoſe Kingdoms from the Tyranny under which they groan'd. And the Buckler with the Lyon upon it denotes, That *Holland* had a great ſhare in the Expedition, notwithſtanding the Great Damages ſhe had ſuſtain'd but a little before, both by Sea and Land.

Fig: 16.

Fig. 17.

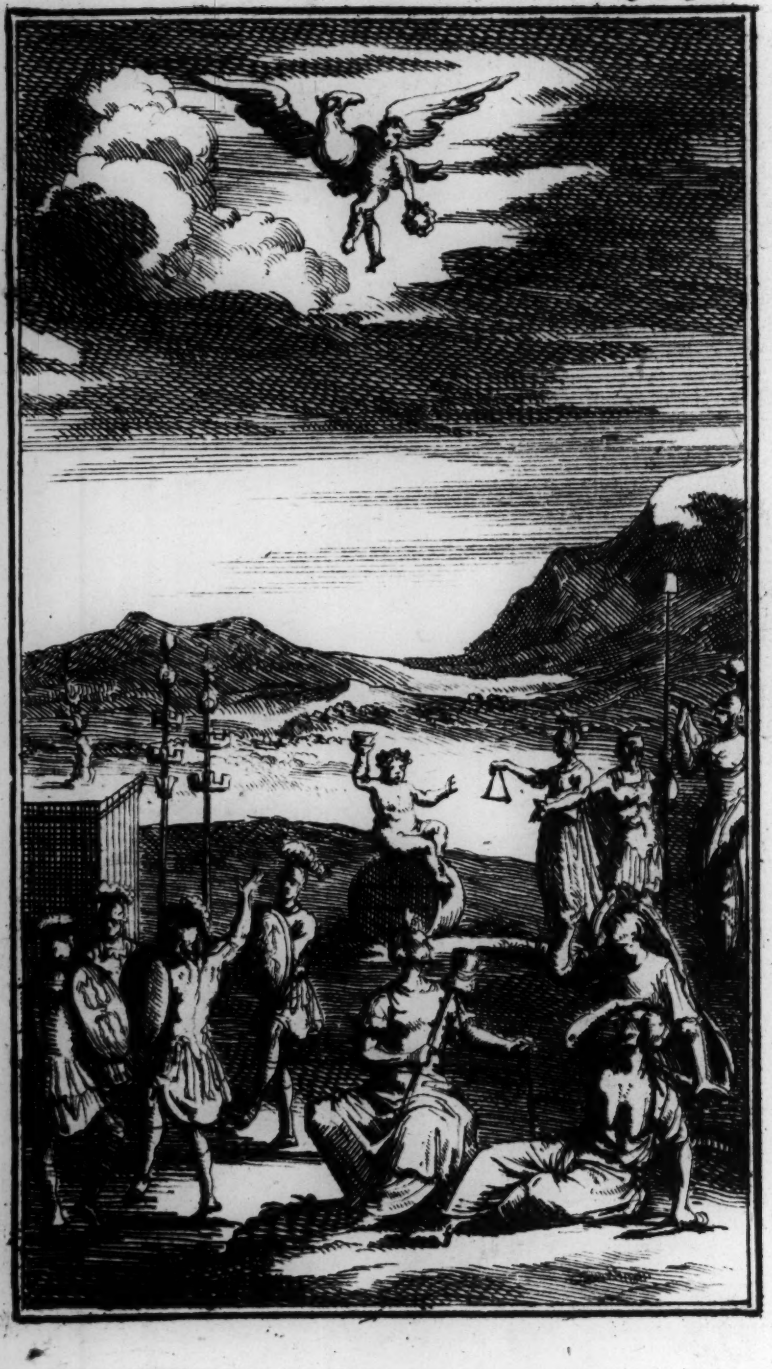


FIGURE XVII.

The Seventeenth Figure ſets forth the Univerſal Joy that all *Europe* received by the Truce for Twenty Years, in 1684. tho' it laſted not long. To which purpoſe you ſee *Bacchus* ſeated upon a large Tun, to whom others make their Preſents, as deſirous to partake in the General Jubilee. *Liberty* Triumphs, and *Pallas* makes one of the Number.

In another part of the Figure, four Warriours ſeem to joyn their Bucklers together in token of Harmonious Unity.

In another part ſits *Hatred* in a furious Poſture upon the Ground, and enraged to ſee *Peace* deſcending upon the Earth, would fain cut the Band of Union with the Sciſſors which ſhe holds in her Hand.

FIGURE XVIII.

The Eighteenth Figure ſhews an Amazon ſeated upon a Trophy of Arms, with a Helmet and Plume of Feathers upon her Head, holding in the one Hand a Pike, and a Helmet in the other. On the one ſide of her appear ſeveral Souldiers arm'd Cap-a-Pe; and on the other ſide two Perſons giving to each other their Hands, with certain Ships appearing over head at a diſtance; To ſignifie, that after the Rupture of a Truce or Alliance, it behoves a Nation to betake themſelves again to their Arms without loſing time, for fear of expoſing themſelves by a pernicious delay to the Surpriſes of the War; and to put themſelves into a Poſture of Action both by Sea and Land, which is the good Counſel hinted in the following Motto,

REPETENDA QUIESCANT;

Lay thoughts of Peace aſide,
And Arms and Men provide.

Fig: 18.

Fig: 19.

FIGURE XIX.

This Figure is a Prospect of the Famous Battel fought in *Flanders* between Prince *Maurice* and the Spaniards, under the Leading of Duke *Albert*; wherein after a long and obstinate Fight, the Prince became the Victor, and took Eight hundred Captains, all Gentlemen, Prisoners. This Battel was fought the Second of *July*, New Style, the same Month and Day, that about Three hundred and two Years before, the Emperor *Adolphus* of *Nassau* was Defeated by Duke *Albert* of *Austria*. Underneath was written,

NON UNO VIRTUS CONTENTA TRIUMPHO.

Not satisfied with single Triumph.

FIGURE XX.

This Figure calls to remembrance one of the most Remarkable Combats that are to be read of in History: which was called the Battel of *Furnhout*, wherein Prince *Maurice* with only 800 Horse, not only sustain'd the Charge of Four Veterane Regiments, Germans, Spaniards, Walloons and Italians, but charg'd 'em with that Extraordinary Vigour, that he laid Two thousand Eight hundred dead upon the Place, took Six hundred Prisoners, and brought away Eight Colours, which were all Hung up in the Great Hall at the *Hague*. This was done uyon the 24th of *January*, in the Year 1667. At the Bottom was this Inscription,

FORTIS PROMISSA JUVENTÆ.

The Fruits of Daring Youth.

Fig: 20.

Fig: 22.

FIGURE XXII.

The 22d Figure ſets before your Eyes two Indians with their Hands manacled behind their Backs. On the one ſide ſtands a Soldier with a Sword in his Hand, as it were Inſulting over the Captive; And on the other ſide, in the ſame Poſture, another Soldier with an Enſign diſplay'd, denoting ſome Important Conqueſt. And no queſtion this Figure was ſet up to ſhevv, that the Dutch had extended their Dominion by the Force of their Arms, even to the remote Regions of the *Indies:* which is fairly intimated by this Impreſe,

ULTRA GARAMANTES
Et INDOS.

Beyond the Garamants *and Indians.*

FIGURE XXIII.

The 23d Figure is the Repreſentation of a Battel fought not far from *Bergopſom* between the Spaniards and Prince *Maurice*'s Army, the 4th of *September* 1643, wherein the Hollanders won a Conſiderable Victory, and took above Four hundred Priſoners from the Enemy; Expreſs'd by the following Impreſe,

CRESCUNT, NUMERO CRESCENTE, TROPHÆA.

Number of Victories augment the Trophies.

Fig: 23.

Fig: 24.

FIGURE XXIV.

This Figure Illuſtrates the Siege and Taking of *Geertruydenbergh* by Prince *Maurice*. This Siege began the 15th of *March* in the Year 1653. and ended by the Surrender of the Town upon the 15th of *June* in the ſame Year. The Inſcription underneath was this;

DEOS IN PRÆLIA CONFERT.

He joyns the Gods his Adjutants in Battel.

To ſhew how much that Renowned Prince always rely'd upon the Aſſiſtance of Heaven, whoſe Aid he ſtill moſt ardently implor'd, when ever he undertook any Enterpriſe of Importance.

FIGURE XXV.

The 25th Figure comprehends a Pyramid erected upon a Pedeſtal, upon which there is a Piece of Painting with this Deviſe,

THURE TUO REDOLENT ARÆ.

Our Altars with thy Incenſe ſmoak.

The Aſcent of the Pyramid is embelliſh'd with Three ſeveral Pictures; of which the one is an Emblem, the other two certain Trophies, and Queen *Mary*'s Name in Cipher: and at the Top of the Pyramid the Queen her ſelf is plac'd, as big as the Life, with this Inſcription below,

REPRIMIT ET REFIGIT.

She both Repreſſes and Refixes.

Fig: 25.

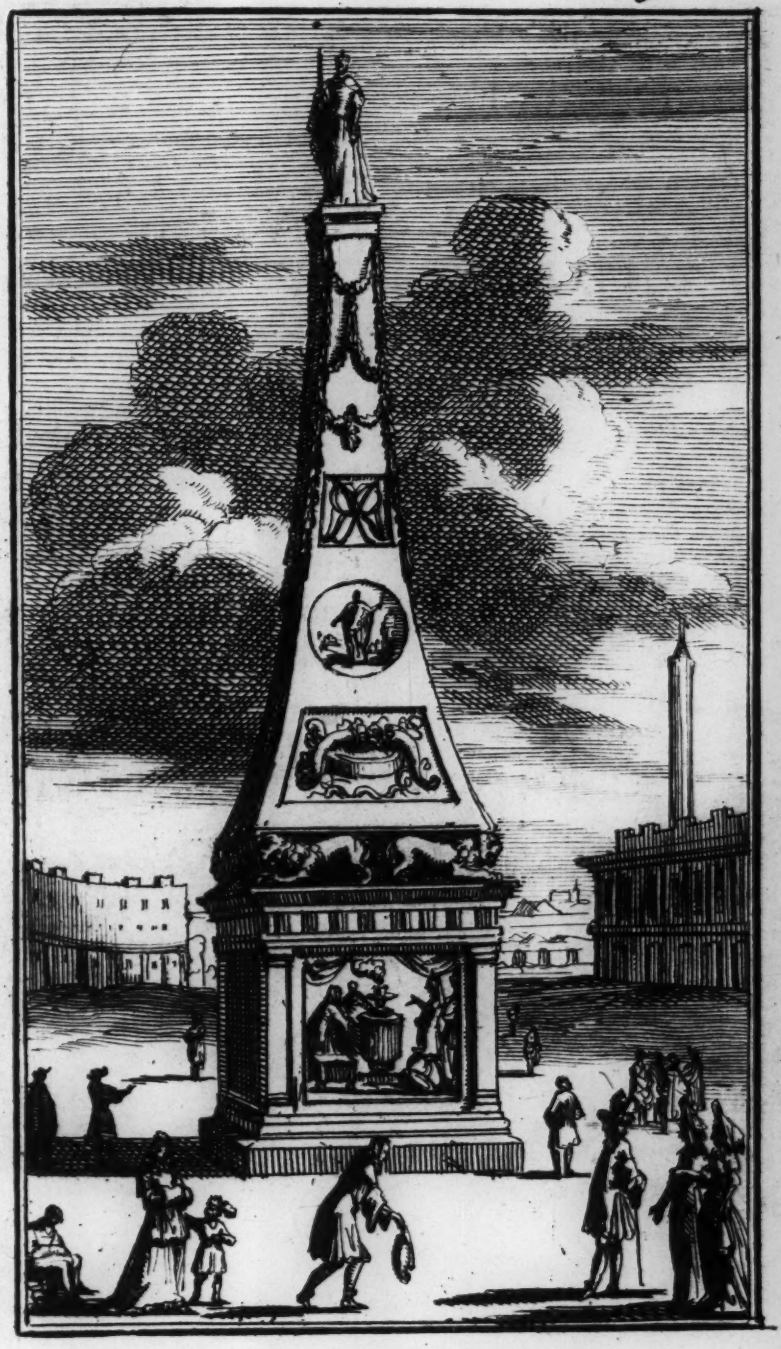


Fig: 26.

FIGURE XXVI.

The 26th Figure diſcovers another Pedeſtal containing this Inſcription,

HANC ACCIPE, MAGNE, CORONAM.

It is alſo adorn'd with three more Pieces of Painting; that is to ſay, a Deviſe, an Altar ſmoaking with Incenſe, and the King's Name in Cipher: The upper part of the Pyramid is adorn'd with Foliage, and Groteſco work, and at the top of all ſtands the King as big as the Life; with this Inſcription below,

QUIS GRATIOR APPULIT ORIS?

More welcom who, to theſe our Coaſts?

FIGURE XXVII.

This Figure ſhews you a Perſon with a Glory about his Head, a Bow in his Hand, and a Youth ſtanding by him with a Quiver full of Arrows under his Arm. At his Feet ſit Three of the Muſes, *Clio*, *Urania*, and *Polyhimne*, to ſhew that all the Deſigns and Atchievements of vertuous Princes aim at Heaven, and conſequently that King *William*'s Enterpriſes had Crown'd him with Immortality. Beſides that *Apollo* was no leſs famous for Killing Tyrants with his Bow and Arrows, than for any of his other Vertues.

Fig. 27.

Fig: 28.

FIGURE XXVIII.

The 28th Figure expoſes to our View a *Hercules* Trampling upon a Dragon, with his Club heav'd up to knock that Furious Monſter on the Head. To ſhew the Preparations of the King of *England* to ſuppreſs the Tyranny of the Common Enemy, that threatens the Deſtruction of all *Europe*; and whom the King oppoſes not only by his Prudent Conduct, but by Powerful Muſters of his Forces.

FIGURE XXIX.

The 29th Figure is the Repreſentation of an Armed Amazon, holding a Gorgon's Head in her left Hand. To ſhew the Fear and Dread of the Common-Enemy, who now began to tremble at the formidable Countenance of the Preſent War, much more Dreadful and Killing than it was before; as alſo to ſignifie that the Confederates were reſolv'd to be no leſs united than the Gorgons, who had but one Eye and one Tooth among 'em.

Fig: 29.

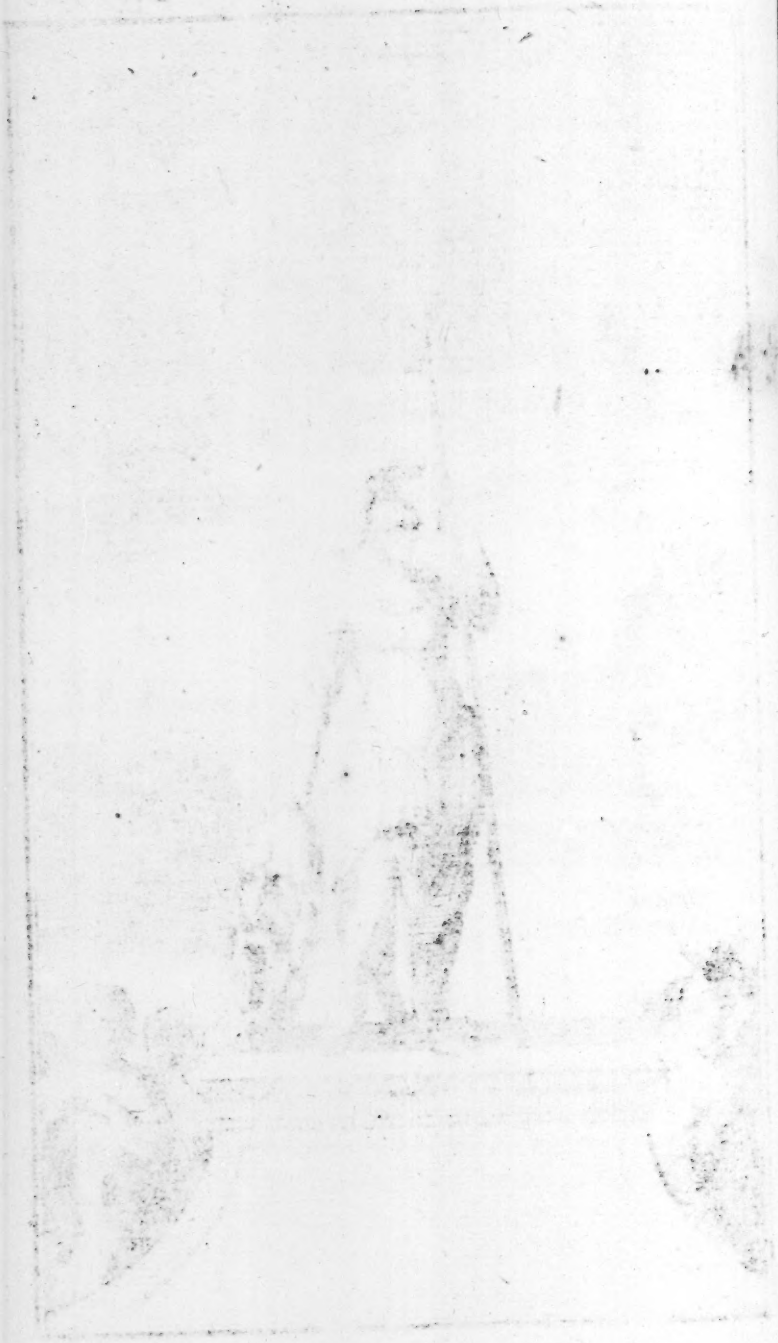


Fig: 30.

FIGURE XXX.

In the 40th Figure appears a *Neptune* Drawn in a fair Scallop-Shell by two Horſes, with the Goddeſs *Thetis* ſitting by him, and underneath this Inſcription,

MEA JURA TUERE.

Maintain my Rights.

FIGURE XXXI.

The 31ſt Figure is the Repreſentation of a Woman over-whelm'd with Grief, ſtretching forth her Hands in a Poſture of Deſpair, and crying out,

ERIPE RAPTORI MISERAM

Reſcue a Miſerable Creature from the Raviſher.

To ſignifie the Unfortunate Condition of *Europe* environ'd on every ſide by Thieves and Murderers that Rob her of her Peace and Tranquillity, while ſhe lyes altogether helpleſs, and can find no way to ſhelter herſelf from their Violences.

Fig: 31.

Fig: 32.

FIGURE XXXII.

This Figure repreſents the Memorable Battel which King *William* won over King *James*'s Army at the Paſſage of the *Boyne* in *Ireland*, where the Rebels were utterly defeated, loſing all their Baggage, and a great Number of Men ſlain upon the Place. Never was Battel of Greater Importance, in regard that upon the Succeſs of that Combat depended the Happineſs of *Europe*. Here we behold the King according to his uſual Cuſtom, appearing at the Head of his Men, never heſitating to expoſe his Life to the greateſt of Dangers, when he deem'd it neceſſary for the Welfare of his Subjects and his Allies.

FIGURE XXXIII.

The firſt Thing that ſtrikes the Sight in this Piece is a *Hercules* half naked, bearing his Club upon his Shoulders. He marches along, ſetting his Feet ſtrongly to the Ground, and with a daring Courage, toward his Enemy *Achelous*, who not finding himſelf able to Encounter him, took upon himſelf the ſhape of a Bull. The Virgins behind him are making Garlands and Poſies of various Flowers to Crown him at his Return from the Combat, in token of their Joy for the Victory he had won: others are to be ſeen Playing in Conſort upon ſeveral Muſical Inſtruments, to Celebrate the Triumph of their Victorious Preſerver.

To ſignifie that the Proſperous Succeſſes of King *William* in *England*, were ſuch as merited a Triumphal Reception by the People of *Holland*, at his Return to the *Hague*.

Fig: 33.

Fig: 34.

FIGURE XXXIV.

The Battel repreſented in this Figure ſeems to be very Bloody, while all the Combatants fought hand to hand with Javelins and Bucklers. This was the Battel which *Perſeus* fought with his Rival that would have forc'd his Miſtreſs *Andromeda* from him, whom he had deliver'd but a little before from the Whale that was to have devour'd her. See, how he pierces the Sides of his Enemies with his Lance, and at length enjoys the Poſſeſſion of his Beloved, by a Marriage which he had procur'd at the Price of ſo many Dangers.

FIGURE XXXV.

The Second large Figure is another Triumphal Arch, a Piece of beautiful Architecture, ſupported both before and behind by red Marble Pillars, the reſt of the Structure being of black and white Marble; the Baſes and Chapters are Gilt, and adorn'd with four Large Pictures, Painted in moſt Lively Colours; two on the fore part, and two on the hinder ſide. Upon the Top of this Triumphal Arch upon a fair Pedeſtal, is to be ſeen the Statue of the King a Horſeback reſembling the colour of Braſs, as big as the Life; And round the Pedeſtal theſe words,

REGI TRIUMPHANTI.

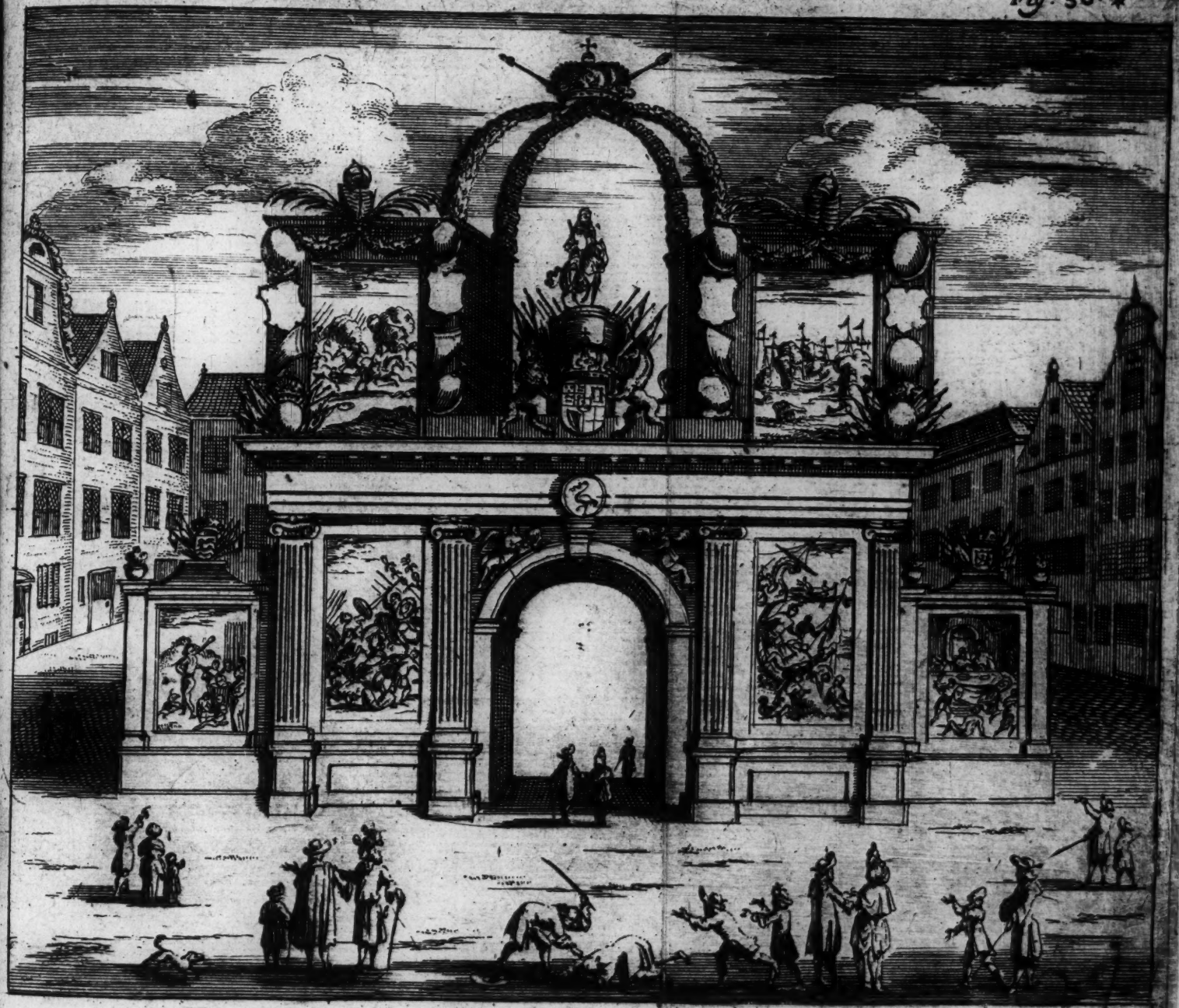
To the Triumphant King.

Above the King thus ſitting a Horſeback, are to be ſeen two Arches thwarting one another, and over them, a Crown and two Scepters laid a-croſs.

On each ſide of this Arch at the top appear two Squares, embelliſh'd both before and behind with Tranſparent Paintings, which when the Lights began to blaze, afforded a moſt Pleaſant Sight. On the one ſide, nothing but Clouds were to be ſeen, on the other,

Pil-

Fig. 30 *



Pillars of Fire. The Corners were alſo adorn'd with Groteſco Work; and at the top of the Border of this Arch, theſe words were perſpicuous,

SOLOQUE SALOQUE

By Land and Sea.

And on the other ſide,

IN REPRIMENDA TYRANNIDE ET RESTITUENDA SECULI FÆLICITATE.

In Suppreſſing Tyranny, and Reſtoring the Felicity of the Age.

On the Right ſide of the ſame Border were to be read theſe words,

HEROUM PRIORI

To the Chief of Hero's.

On the Left ſide,

ANTIQUIS MAJORI,

And Greater than his Anceſtors.

On the ſide of the Pedeſtal where the King Rides, toward the Upper End, are to be ſeen two Curraſſes gilt, and two cover'd with Silver, together with ſeveral other Arms, in the manner of Trophies. In the Fore-part ſtand the Arms of *England*, and upon the Hinder-part the King's Cipher.

On each ſide of this Arch are Erected two Wings, adorn'd with Paintings both before and behind, repreſenting various Stories of *Hercules*, *Perſeus*, *Andromeda* and *Phaeton*; as ſhall be afterwards more amply deſcrib'd.

At the Bottom of the Arch in the Fore-part, theſe words were diſplay'd by the Glittering of the Lights,

SCEPTRIS EXERCITIBUS,
CLASSIBUS, VOTIS.

On

On the Hinder Part,

AUGUSTO, ARMATO, PARATO RECEPTO.

Which was thus to be read,

AUGUSTO SCEPTRIS, ARMATO EXERCITIBUS, PARATO CLASSIBUS, RECEPTO VOTIS.

To the Auguſt in Empire, environ'd with Armies, Potent in Fleets, Received with all Men's Wiſhes.

And upon the Frontiſpiece ſtood this Inſcription,

HAGA POSUIT COSS. DECRETO.

The Hague *Erected this by Order of the Magiſtrates.*

FIGURE XXXVI.

The 36th Figure is the Repreſentation of two Naval Engagements, in both which there was much Blood ſpilt, between the Hollanders, and the Engliſh and French then in Confederacy.

Fig: 36.

Fig: 37.

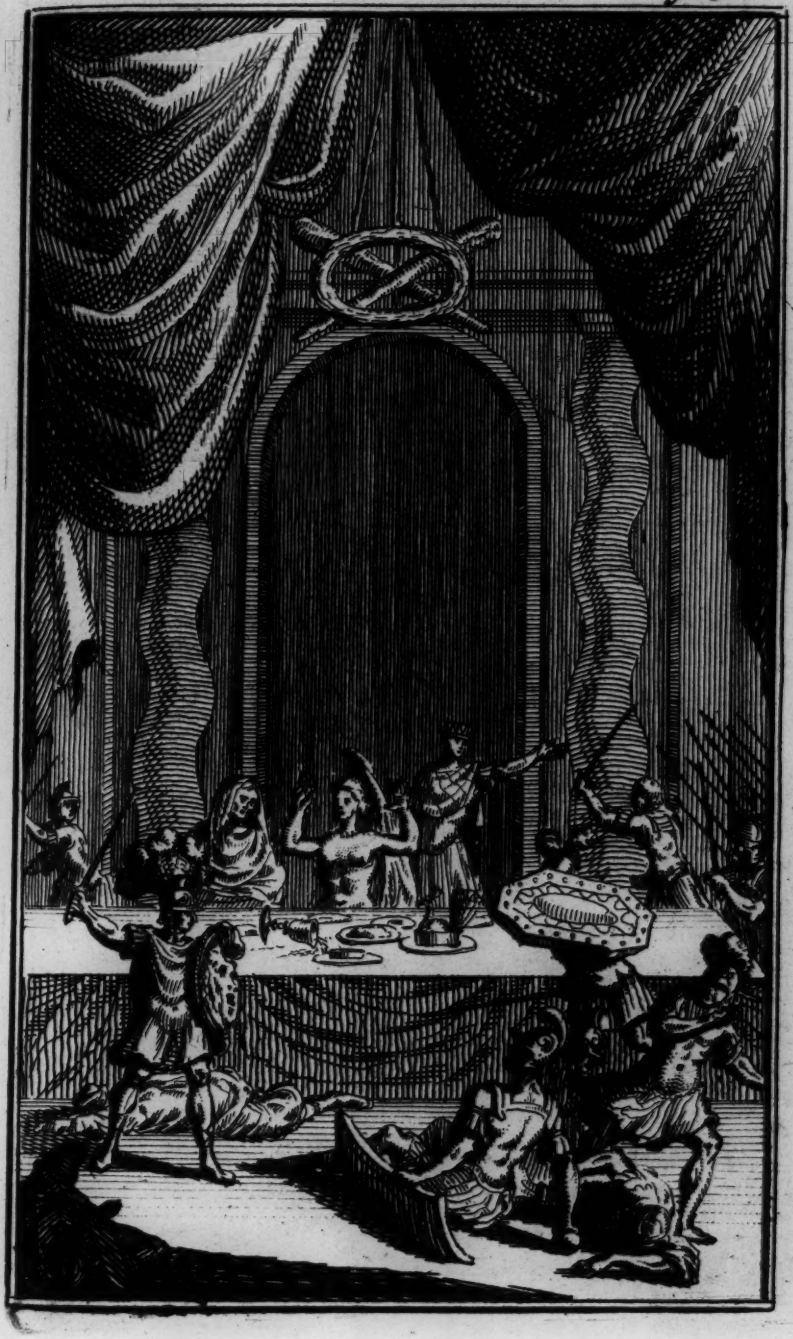
FIGURE XXXVII.

The 37th Figure represents the Famous Sea-Fight in the *Downs*, between the Spaniards and the famous Dutch Admiral *Martin Herperts Tromp* in the Year 1639. wherein the Spaniards lost all their Fleet but Eighteen Ships, to the great Amazement of all Men at that time.

FIGURE XXXVIII.

This Piece of Painting ſets forth what paſs'd at the Nuptials of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*; at what time the Friends of his Rival whom he had Slain, reſolving to revenge his Death, brake into the Feſtival Room. But their Inſolence remain'd not long unpuniſh'd: For *Perſeus* recovering his Shield, upon which was Painted *Meduſa*'s Head, partly ſlew, partly chang'd into Stone all that oppos'd him. By this Emblem we are given to underſtand what befel the King of *England*, who thinking to have liv'd in the Quiet Poſſeſſion of his Three Kingdoms, yet met with many ſecret and open Enemies. But his Generoſity, together with his Extraordinary Prudence will find a way to fruſtrate all their Wicked and Malicious Deſigns.

Fig: 38.



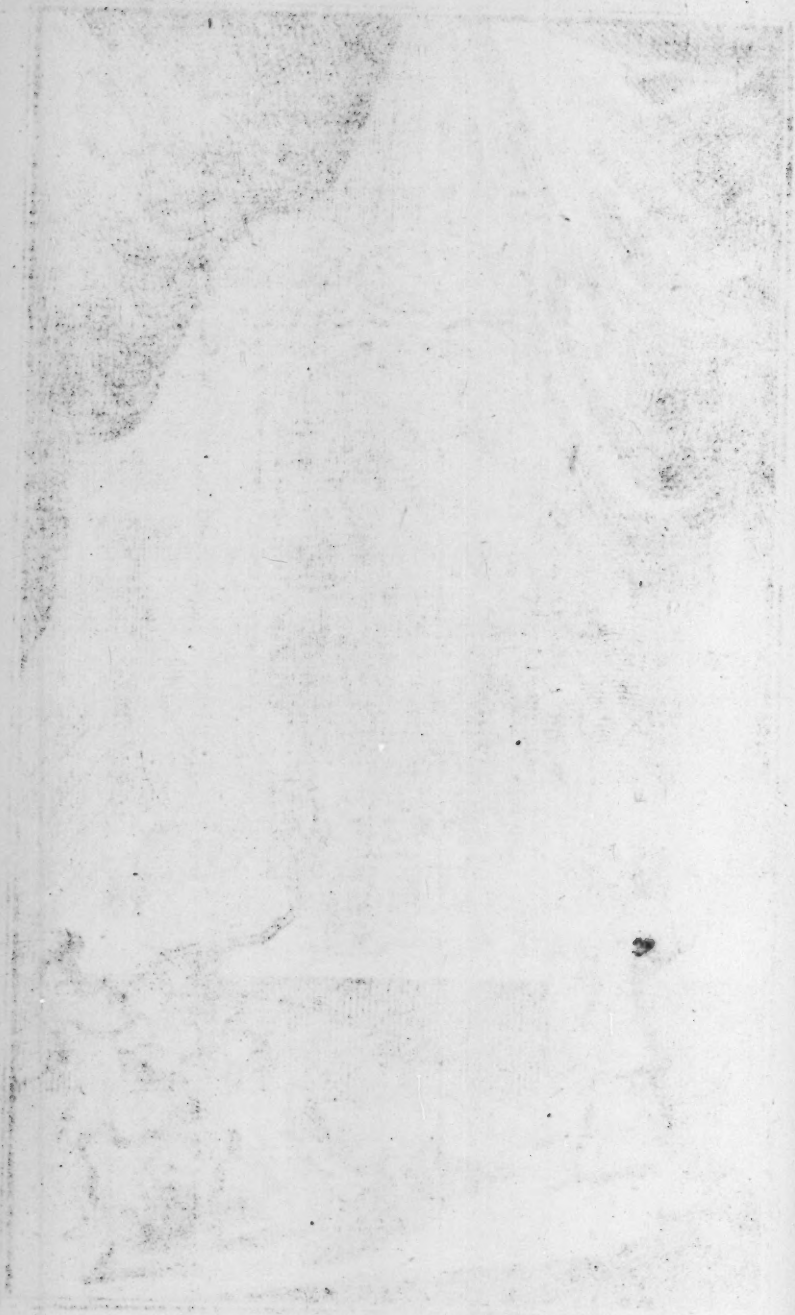


Fig 39

FIGURE XXXIX.

Here is a Man riding through the Air in a Chariot drawn by four Horſes, which he guides himſelf. Beneath, appears another Man laid ſprawling upon the Earth by dint of Sword; denoting the Triumph of *Phaeton*, after he had put to Death the moſt Cruel of his Adverſaries.

This Emblem alſo alludes to the Happy Succeſs of the King of *England*, after he had once undertaken to ſubdue the moſt Formidable of his Enemies.

FIGURE XL.

In the firſt place, you are to obſerve in this Figure, a Woman with a Helmet and Plume of Feathers on her Head, holding a Cap of Maintenance or Bonnet of Freedom in her Hand. Another Woman takes her by the other Hand, with an Intention to lead her to the Temple, there to render Thanks to Heaven for the Peace they have obtain'd. As ſhe paſſes along ſhe points down to a Virgin penſive and full of Sorrow, leaning upon a Shield with a Lyon painted upon it; at whoſe Feet lye ſeveral miſerable Creatures, ſome of which ſtretch forth their Hands, as a mark of their being highly affected with the happy occaſion of the other's Joy, which was the general Delivery of *Europe* from Slavery. At a diſtance appear ſeveral Armed men ſurrounding an Altar, where they are giving Thanks to Heaven ſo ther ſame Felicity.

Fig 40

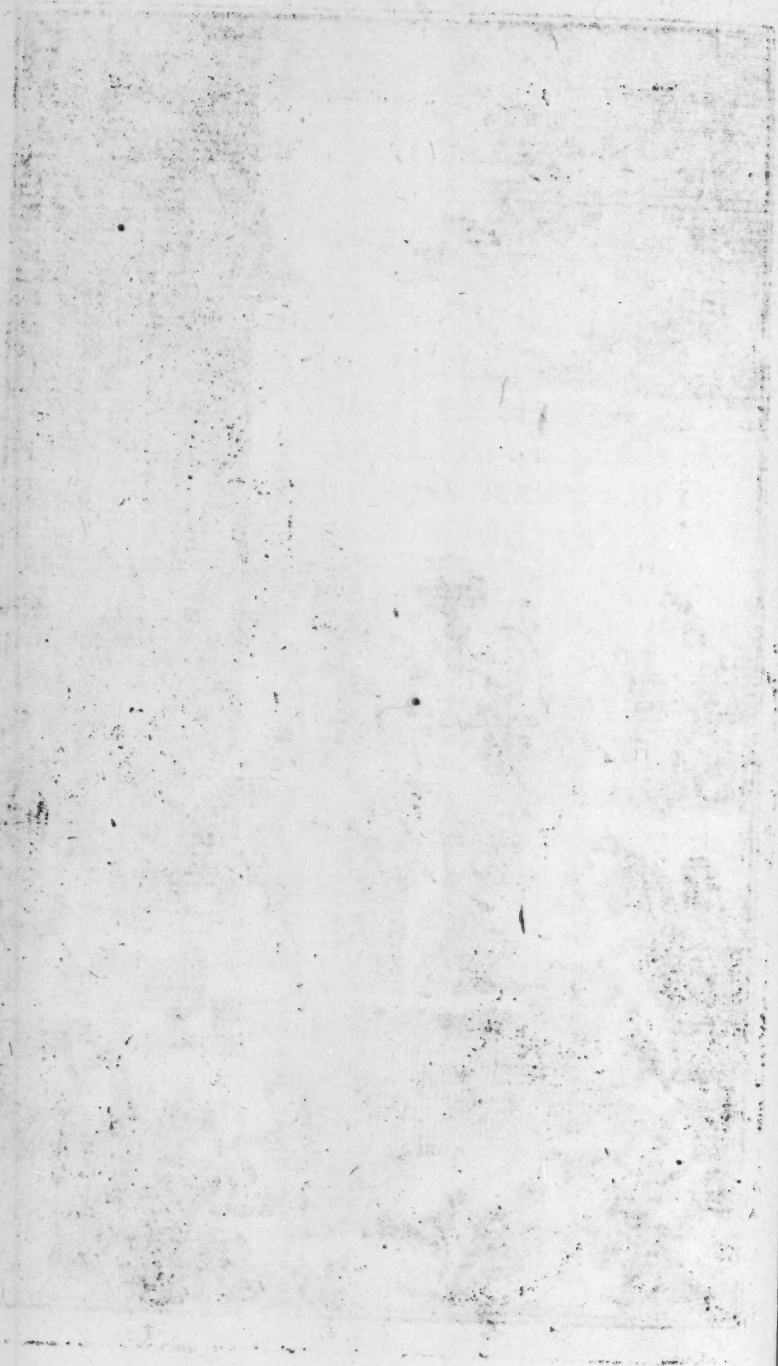


Fig: 41.

FIGURE XLI.

This Figure repreſents the Globe of the World ſwarming with Villains and Murderers, and where Fraud and Breach of Faith are rampant in every corner of it. In one part it is all enflam'd with the Fire of War: and in another part of the Figure ſtands a Woman hoodwinkt, with a Sword in her Right Hand, and a Pair of Scales in the other, repreſenting Juſtice: on the other ſide appears another Woman with a Gorgons Head in her Hand, denoting the Common Cauſe of the Confederates, and ſignifying that Juſtice and a Good Cauſe are like *Meduſa*'s Face, ſubduing and turning into Stones all the vain Oppoſers of Truth, and the Regular Order of the World. There are alſo to be ſeen a great Number of People ſlain, of which ſome lye dead with their Weapons ſtill in their Hands; denoting ſuch as have receiv'd the Puniſhment of Juſtice for the Violence and Wickedneſs of their Actions.

FIGURE XLII.

In this Figure you behold a Woman leaning upon a Shield bearing a Lyon Rampant. She ſits upon a heap of Arms, among which lyes another Lyon as it were Guarding and watching over their Preſervation. To ſignifie the Vigilance of *Holland*, which has always made it her chiefeſt care to preſerve and ſecure whatever was entruſted to her Cuſtody. At the upper part of the ſame Piece appear the Portraitures of the King and Queen; and below them a *Mars*, leading to the Temple a Lady that carries a Palm Branch in her hand, To ſignifie, that the Confederates would fain be laying down their Arms, were all their Juſt Deſigns accompliſh'd.

Fig: 42.

Fig: 43.

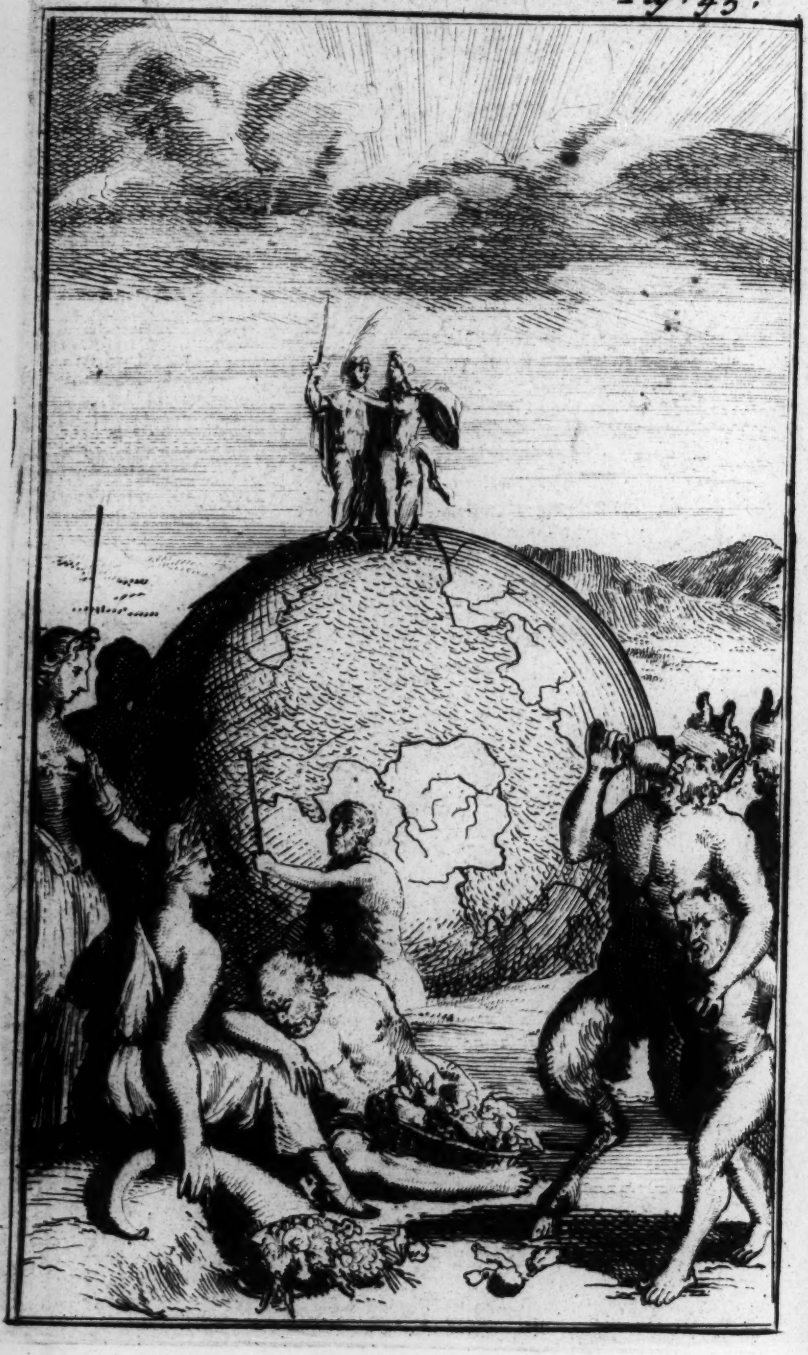


FIGURE XLIII.

The two Figures placed upon the uppermoſt part of the Convex of the Terreſtrial Globe, one of which holds in her Hand an Olive-Branch, and the other a Sword, repreſent Peace and Juſtice embracing each other. Beneath the Sphere of the Earth ſits *Ceres*, the Goddeſs of Corn, with a *Cornucopia* in her Hand; denoting the Freedom of the Countryman to Sow and Reap in time of Tranquillity. The Peaſant reſting and ſleeping upon her Knee with a Basket of Fruit in his Lap, alludes to the Plenty and Felicity of Peace; and the Satyrs Drinking and Sporting about her, ſignifie that we are only to expect from a Happy Peace, the Enjoyments of Repoſe and Abundance.

FIGURE XLIV.

Here *Perſeus* mounted in the Air upon a Flying Horſe, and arm'd to Encounter the Sea Monſter, and reſcue from his Fury *Andromeda*, the Daughter of a King, of whom he was deeply enamour'd, and whom he ſought in Marriage as the Recompence of his Victory, in caſe he ſlew the hideous Monſter that was approaching to devour her, repreſents the King of *England*, who inflam'd with a deſire to reſcue *Holland* from the Violence of her Enemies, and deliver *England* from the Tyranny that threaten'd her utter Deſolation, paſs'd over into that Kingdom to Expel the Greedy Monſter that began to prey upon her Bowels.

Fig: 4-5.

FIGURE XLV.

In this Aſſembly of Hero's with Helmets and Plumes of Feathers on their Heads, and every one a Sword in his Hand, which they hold up, and lay athwart one upon another, according to the Manner of the Ancients, who were wont to meet in the Temple of *Vulcan*, and uſe this Ceremony over the Altar, when they enter'd into any ſolemn Confederacy for the Defence of their Country; You have a Proſpect of the Confederacy enter'd into by the Heroick Princes of this Age, and by them confirm'd by all that is moſt Sacred and Inviolable. The two Virgins kneeling with their Hands ſtretch'd forth to Heaven, denote the Hopes which the Hero's have of the great Advantages which this confirm'd Alliance will produce.

The Monſter which you behold at the top of the Figure ſet upon on every ſide, and wounded by ſeveral Armed Men, is the Emblem of *France*. And the moſt daring and moſt forward of thoſe Champions with a Lyon upon his Shield, repreſents *Holland*, which is always the foremoſt and moſt hardy to attack the common Enemy. To this Figure belong'd two Motto's; of which the firſt was,

UNI-

UNITI FORTIUS OBSTANT.

United they withſtand with greater Force.

The Following words were ſet over the Figure,

POST MAXIMAS RES DOMI FORISQUE GESTAS, ARCTISSIMO CUM PRINCIPIBUS ICTO FOEDERE, SUORUM VINDEX, DEFENSOR OPPRESSORUM.

After moſt Renown'd Atchievements perform'd at Home and Abroad, and a ſtrict League confirm'd with Princes unjuſtly wrong'd, the Avenger of his own, and Defender of the Oppreſſed.

Fig : 46.

FIGURE XLVI.

Preſents to our View the King of *England* a Horſeback in his return from *Ireland*, after he had ſubdu'd that Kingdom to his Obedience, carrying a Standard in his Hand, as being an Honour which was always allow'd by the Ancients to Triumphant Victors. Two Damoſels alſo meet him and preſent him with a Scepter and a Crown, to ſhew, that he was no leſs beholden for the Poſſeſſion of that Kingdom to the Good Will and Affection of his People as to his Conquering Arms: and under a *Cornucopia* of Silver, ſtands this Inſcription,

PRÆMIA NON ÆQUANT.

The Guerdons are not Equal.

To ſignifie that he has ſhew'd ſo much of Generoſity, Vertue and Prudence in his Conduct, ſince his Aſcending the Throne, that his Three Crowns with all their Riches are but a due Reward of his Merit.

At the Upper End of the Figure hang a Pair of Scales, with a Crown in one Balance, and a Sword in the other; to ſignifie that he has been conſtrain'd to make uſe of Force

Force of Arms to gain the Crown which belong'd to him. Which is all Epitomiz'd in the following words written over Head.

MARE TRANSUECTUS LIBERAT BRITANNIAM, ET LATE DOMINANTIBUS ORNATUS SCEPTRIS IN PATRIAM PUBLICA CUM LÆTITIA RECEPTUS EST.

Crossing the Sea, He sets Great Britain *Free, and having obtain'd a spacious Empire, is welcom'd to his Native Country with the Publick Joy of the People.*

Fig: 47.

FIGURE XLVII.

In this Figure are to be ſeen ſeveral Virgins going to attend a certain Prieſt who has rais'd an Altar by laying together a Heap of Wood, with an Intention to offer up Oblations for the renowned Houſe of *Orange*. The Figures plac'd about the Temple, repreſent the Four laſt Progenitors of the Reigning Prince. Not far from whence appears a Phœnix burning in the Flames of her Neſt; from the Aſhes of which ariſes a young Phœnix with this Motto,

PRÆLUCET POSTHUMA PROLES.

The Poſthumous Offspring outſhines the Reſt.

To ſhew that the Reigning King of *England* has advanc'd the Grandeur of his Family more than all his Anceſtors. Intimated in the tacit ſupply of theſe words inſcrib'd upon the Figure,

CUM PATRIA LANGUERET PRÆ TRISTITIA, CUM TOTA EUROPA LACHRIMARET, ET ANTIQUISSIMA NASSONIORUM DOMUS, HEROIBUS MAGNISQUE FOECUNDA PRINCIPIBUS, LUCTUOSIS OBRUERETUR TENEBRIS.

When his Native Country lay overwhelm'd with Sorrow, when all Europe *languiſh'd, and the Ancient Houſe of* Naſſau *fertile in Hero's and great Princes, ſuffer'd a Mournful Eccliſpe.*

FI-

FIGURE XLVIII.

This Figure represents the Happy and Joyful Birth of this Great Monarch. The Infant grasps two Serpents, one in one Hand, the other in the t'other, which he kills like a second *Hercules*. To signifie that from his tender Years he gave assured Marks of that same Inbred Generosity that would enliven him one day to Triumph o'er his Enemies.

The Upper Part of this Figure displays a Scepter with Three Crowns, and a Row of large Pearl environing an open Scallop-shell, with this Inscription,

TENUES ORNANT DIADEMATA CUNAS.

The Cradle of his Infancy such DIADEMS *Adorn.*

To signifie that the Malice of his Enemies, nor all their Scorn of his Princely Youth could hinder his being Crown'd Monarch of Three Kingdoms, notwithstanding all their Opposition to prevent it.

Not far from this, was another Inscription in these words,

GULIELMUS POSTHUMOUS, BRITANNORUM ARAUSIONENSIUMQUE TER-

Fig: 48.

TERTIUS, PATRIÆ SPES, REIPUBLICÆ PALLADIUM.

William *the Posthumus, Third of that Name, King of* England, *Prince of* Orange, *the Hope of his Country, Palladium of the Common-weal.*

To signifie that next under God, this Prince is the Only Support upon which the United Provinces rely.

FIGURE XLIX.

This whole Piece of Workmanſhip is a perfect Proſpect of the Roman Triumphs, when their Captains and Emperors made their Pompous Entries into *Rome*, after they had ſignaliz'd their Conduct and their Valour by the utter overthrow of their Enemies. All the Booty, the Captives, the Treaſures, the Elephants and Camels follow'd the Triumphal Chariot, in the mid'ſt of the Loud Acclamations of the People, who Attended the Victor to the Capitol, there to Pay their Vows to the Gods for all their Favours. So that the Intention of this Piece of Painting was to ſhew the General Hopes of *Europe* in Honour of King *WILLIAM*, now rang'd in the Number of thoſe Victorious Chieftains, no leſs amply ſignify'd in the following Deviſe,

ATTINGAT SOLIUM JOVIS.

Thus may He reach the Throne of Jove.

Fig. 49.

Fig: 50.

FIGURE L.

The Youth deſcrib'd in this Figure, is the King of *England*, as yet very Young; yet ſuch was his Prudence at thoſe Years, that here he comes to ask Counſel. The Crowns that ſhew themſelves at a diſtance in the Clouds, call to our Remembrance the Crowns that were ſeen in the Air at *Orange*, over the Place where the States of that Principality were Aſſembled in the Years 1665. and 1688. Portending Heaven by that ſame Prodigy foretelling what afterward we ſaw fulfill'd by his obtaining the Three Crowns of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

The Upper Part of this Figure, ſhews ye a young Eagle flying directly againſt the Beams of the Sun, with this Motto,

TENER ADVERSIS ENITITUR ALIS.

Tho Young, He ſtrives againſt the Sun.

This ſame Eaglet repreſents the King of *England*; who, though very Young, with Forces far inferiour, adventur'd to make Head againſt the King of *France*, who is here ſignify'd by the ſcorching Rays of the Sun; and over this Figure was this Inſcription,

PUERUM EXEMPLAR CONSTITUIT.

Heaven ſent a Youth to be our Great Exemplar.

Fig: 51.

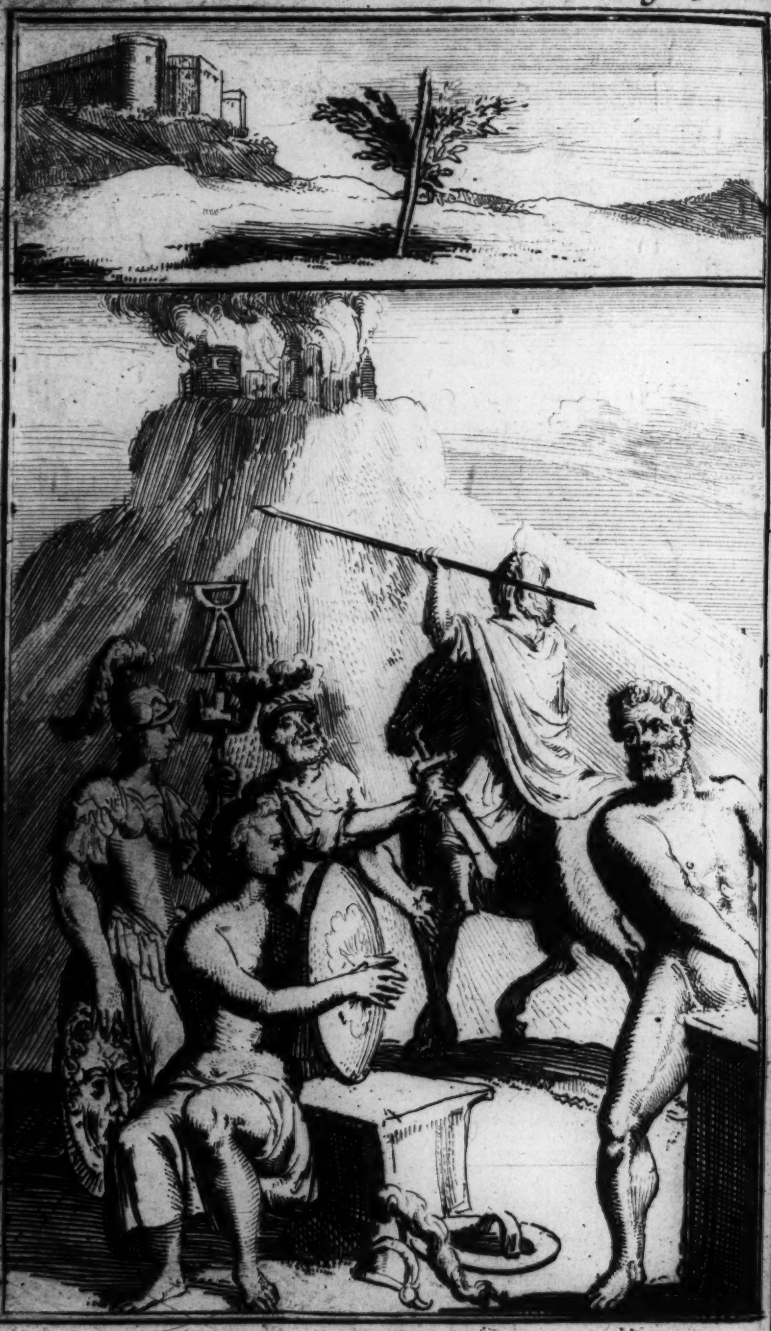


FIGURE LI.

Here *Vulcan* throws ſeveral pieces of Armour upon the Ground before a young Champion mounted a Horſeback, in order to obey the Commands of *Venus*. *Mars* alſo gives him a Sword in Teſtimony of his Favour and Aſſiſtance in the Wars which he is going to undertake. Which was all Embelliſh'd with this Inſcription,

QUI JUVENTUTE STRENUE TRANSACTA, FUNESTIS JACTATUS BELLIS AC DISSIDIIS, IN TANTO RERUM DISCRIMINE.

The ſame ſo ſtrenuous in his Youth, that though turmoyl'd with Diſmal Wars, and Inteſtine Diſcords, yet in this dangerous Condition of Affairs, &c.

Which words contain an Epitome of what befel the Prince in his Youth.

At the Upper End of the Figure is to be seen a Caſtle ſeated upon a Mountain, at the Foot of which a Pike is fix'd in the Ground, with ſeveral Laurel Branches ſhooting from it; Embelliſh'd with this Motto,

CONTORTA TRIUMPHOS PORTENDIT.

Lanc'd with a Vigorous Arm it Victory Portends.

Fig: 52.

FIGURE LII.

The 52 Figure repreſents a Hero holding a Battoon of Command in his Hand, with a Helmet and Plume upon his Head. He is ſupported ſtanding upon a Shield by four other Hero's, every one wearing a Helmet and Plume, and environ'd with Armed Soldiers; with this Inſcription over head,

NUTANTIS BELGII, QUA MARI QUA TERRA ADMOTUS, IN PRISTINUM DECUS, GUBERNACULI GLORIAM, ARAS ET FOCOS RESTITUIT.

Where e'er he mov'd by Sea or Land, he reſtor'd the Glorious Government, the RELIGION and Liberty of Tottering Belgium *to their Priſtin Luſtre.*

This alludes to the Prince of *Orange*'s being reſtor'd to the Government in the Year 1672. according to the Cuſtom of the Ancients, who when they advanc'd any Perſon to Supreme Dignity, uſed to have him born upon a Shield by Four Hero's, that he might be conſpicuous to the People. Which demon-

ſtrates to us, that the Prince by vertue of his ancient Dignity reſtor'd, became the Reſtorer of the United Provinces to their Liberty, which was in great Jeopardy in the Year 1672. and that the Battoon of Command belong'd as well to him as to his Anceſtors, who had carry'd it before.

Fig: 53.

FIGURE LIII.

The Fifty third Figure fanſies two Perſons ſtanding at the Entrance into a Temple, and next to them on the one ſide *Juſtice*, on the other *Prudence*; which calls to our Remembrance the Marriage of the King and Queen Solemniz'd at *London* in the Year 1678. It farther alſo denotes, that the Prince was a Perſonage who would act with Prudence in all his Undertakings, and that at all Times and in all Places he would be a Maintainer of Juſtice.

MERITIS FAMAM EXSUPERANTIBUS TROPHÆIS, PRINCIPI ATAVIS EDITÆ REGIBUS, FELICIBUS JUNCTUS HYMENÆIS.

Deſerved Trophies, far exeeeding Fames Report, in happy Wedlock joyn'd him to a lovely Princeſs, ſprung from a long Race of Kings.

FIGURE LIV.

This Figure repreſents the Solemnities in uſe among the Ancients, when they granted a Triumphal Entry to thoſe that had ſignaliz'd themſelves in any Sea-Engagement. Among the reſt, it was one of their Cuſtoms to take off the Prows from the Ships which they had taken, and after they had hung 'em up in their *Forum*, or Hall of Publick Judicature, which was therefore call'd *Roſtra*, they Erected a Statue in perpetual Honour both of the Victor and the Victory. Over head was this Inſcription.

TRIUMPHET IN UNDIS.

May He alſo Triumph upon the Seas.

Fig: 54.

W
O
M

FIGURE LV.

The Portraiture in the Upper Part of this Figure supported by two little *Cupids*, of which the one holds a Garland of Flowers in his Hand, is the Portraiture of the Queen of *England*. Underneath she is Painted sitting on a Throne with a Crown upon her Head, surrounded with Armed Souldiers. At her Feet stand several other People laden with *Cornucopia's*, and Purses of Money in their Hands; To signifie, That her Subjects accompting themselves Happy under her Government, are ready to Sacrifice their Lives and Estates in her Defence.

FIGURE LVI.

This Figure that ſurpriz'd the Eyes of the Beholders, repreſents a Lady moſt charmingly Beautiful, yet holding a Sword in her Hand, with a ſtern and menacing Aſpect, and ſurrounded with her Armed Guards; to denote the Noble Indignation of the Queen, when ſhe underſtood the Miſcarriage of the Fleet, and the Treachery of thoſe that ſuffer'd the Hollanders to bear the Brunt of the Engagement. At what time one would have thought the Amazonian Age had been reviv'd, while ſhe took a Reſolution to have march'd her ſelf at the Head of her Army againſt her Enemies, had they attempted any Invaſion upon the Coaſts.

At the Bottom of the Figure appear ſeveral Poor People, to whom others are diſtributing Money; to ſignifie Her Majeſties extraordinary Bounty to thoſe that were Wounded in that Engagement, and to the Widows and Orphans of thoſe that were Slain.

Fig: 56.

Tig: 57.

FIGURE LVII.

This Figure delights the Eye with one of the moſt Daring Actions that ever Hiſtory recorded; That is to ſay, King *William*'s forcing his Paſſage over the River *Boyn* in *Ireland*, where his Enemies Superior to Him in Number, and Commanded by King *James* in Perſon, lay entrench'd upon the Banks of the River to Oppoſe Him. But our Couragious Monarch, deeply ſenſible, that he had then a Game to Play, upon the good or bad Succeſs of which depended the Ruin or Proſperity of all *Europe*, as well as of his own Affairs, march'd with an undaunted Proweſs at the Head of his Men, and mauger all the Thunder of the Enemies both great and ſmall Shot, Foarded the River, forced their Entrenchments and conſtrain'd 'em to a ſpeedy Flight. Which ſtruck ſuch a Terrour into the Hearts of the Vanquiſht, that the Victory was attended by the Surrender of the Chief City of the Kingdom, and ſeveral other Towns of great Importance, as alſo by the Flight of King *James* himſelf, who durſt not ſtand a ſecond Tryal, but haſten'd into *France* to ſave one. 'Tis true, ſo great a Courage had like to have coſt the Victor his life: for that two Cannon Bullets very narrowly miſs'd him; one of which came ſo near him, as to graze upon his Shoulder, and raze the

the very Skin it ſelf; and the other carry'd away a piece of his Boot: which was the reaſon that the Report of his Death was ſpread abroad in *France* with that aſſurance, that for Joy of ſuch welcom News they roſe at Midnight in *Paris* to make Bonfires; from whence the glad Tidings diſpiercing themſelves, put ſeveral other Cities of that deluded Kingdom in a blaze. By which Extravagant Joy for an Imaginary Death we may aſſuredly conclude the Dread which all *France* is in of ſuch a formidable Hero.

Fig. 50.

FIGURE LVIII.

This Figure repreſents the Queen ſtanding under an Iriſh Harp, with a Crown upon her Head, another in her Right hand, and a Bonnet of Freedom in her Left, which ſhe gives a Damſel kneeling at her Feet. Below, lyes a Captive Manacl'd and Fetter'd, and another Perſon Slain outright. On the other hand, ſhe is preſented by two Seamen with Chargers of Fiſh, ſuppos'd to be ſome Rarities of the Iriſh Ocean. To ſignifie, that by the Reduction of *Ireland*, ſhe is not only Miſtreſs of that Kingdom, but has regain'd the wonted Security for her Weſtern Navigation. To which was added this Inſcription,

REGNA JOVIS CONJUX.

With Equal Power
The Wife of Jove *Commands.*

FIGURE LIX.

The 59th Figure repreſents the Queen of *England* ſitting under an Orange-Tree, with a Crown upon her Head, and *Jupiter*'s Thunder in her Hand, to whom ſeveral diſtreſſed Perſons ſeem to make their haſty Addreſſes, with Arms ſtretch'd forth for Succour. Below them, ſtands a Monk grinning and foaming at the Mouth, and holding a flaming Torch in one hand, with a Vizor in the other. And lowermoſt of all, a Sea God, and a Sea Goddeſs, both in Chains.

This refreſhes in our Memory the Cruel Perſecution of the Proteſtants in *France*; where the Eccleſiaſticks out of their embitter'd Rage and Malice, having thrown away their Vizors, ſhew themſelves in their bloody colours. Which engag'd thoſe miſerable People to fly for Sanctuary to the Queen of *England*, whoſe Piety and Compaſſion toward the Afflicted was ſufficiently known to all the World. She therefore takes 'em into her Protection, and Promiſes to defend 'em from the Cruelty of their Inhuman Perſecutors. The Orange-Tree is therefore aptly planted over her Head, as being the perfect Emblem of the Deſign, with this Inſcription underneath,

TUA VOS REFRIGERET UMBRA.

Let thy ſhade refreſh us.

Fig: 30.

Fig. 60.

FIGURE LX.

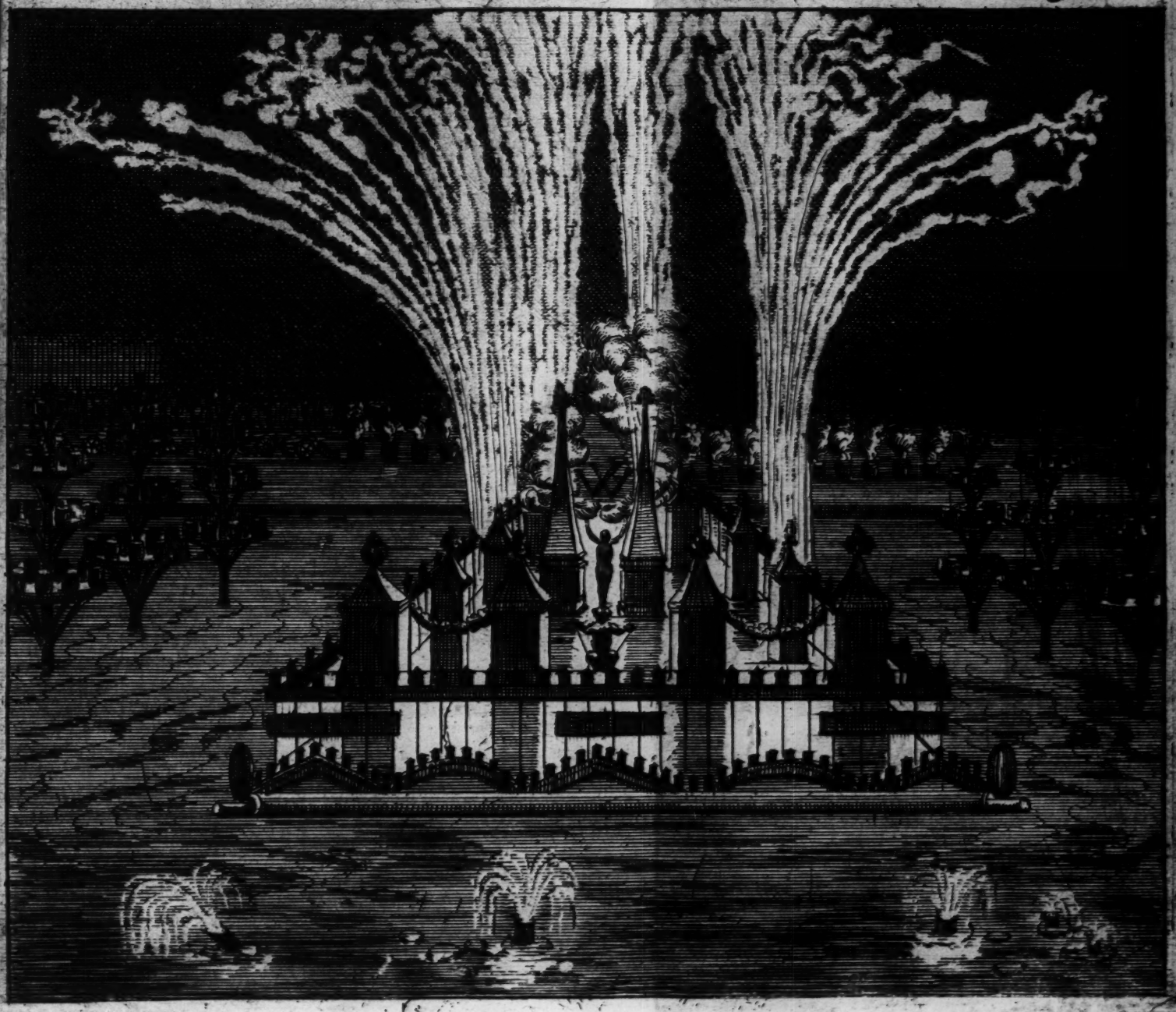
This Figure represents the King a Horseback attended by his Guards, and by two Damsels presented with a Crown and Scepter; after which, he rides on through Multitudes of People welcoming him Home with loud Acclamations, and filling the Air with shouts of Joy to see him so safely escap'd the Dangers he had undergon. Denoting the Triumphant Return of His Majesty to *London*, after the Reduction of *Ireland*; and how highly he was esteem'd and belov'd by his Subjects. The Motto of this Figure was,

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

I Went, I Saw, and Overcame.

The Fourth Great Figure

Was a ſpacious Theatre erected in the Vivier before the Court, upon which were ready prepar'd a great Number of Artificial Fire-works, which were play'd off the ſame Evening that His Majeſty made his Entry. There were alſo ſeveral Machines of Timber ſet up and plac'd in curious Order. Round about the Theatre, ſeveral Stakes were faſten'd to it, ſhap'd in the Form of Darts, of various Colours, ſome Orange, ſome White, others Blew, to the Number of Three hundred and Fifty, containing Two Pound of Powder each. The Inſide of the Theatre alſo was encompaſs'd with Ten Horn-works, and Five Half-Moons of Timber, and upon each of theſe Pieces of Fortifications were plac'd Eleven Fire Pots, that threw out a great Number of Artificial Fire-works, moſt Delightful and Pleaſing to the Beholders. Moreover upon the ſame Theatre they had erected Six High Pyramids, made of Timber likewiſe, each of which were embelliſht with De-



Deviſes; one of which repreſented a Bird, diſplaying her Wings, and carrying a Palm-branch in her Bill, with this Motto,

NECESSARIA APPORTAT, ET ABUNDE.

She brings us all things needful and in Abundance.

Upon another appear'd two Men that were Hewing down a Tree, with theſe words,

NUNQUAM FRACTA MALIS.

Never broken by Misfortune.

Upon a Third was to be ſeen a Dove, with a Lawrel Branch in her Bill, with this Device,

TANDEM EXPECTATA REDIVIT.

Expected long, at length return'd.

The Fourth contain'd a Pillar of Fire, with these words,

HINC SPESQUE SALUSQUE.

From Hence our Hope and Safety.

The Fifth was garnish'd with a Lyoness, having this for her Motto,

NESCIA FERRE JUGUM.

To Servitude a Stranger.

Upon the Sixth was a Fish flying over the Sea, with this Device,

TUMULO VELOCIOR ALTO.

Too swift for my deep Tomb to swallow.

Upon the ſame Theatre were alſo plac'd a Lyon, a *Hercules*, and a Sun cloſe one by another; together with four Cheſts of 50 Fuzees apiece, repreſenting the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*; beſides eight more full of Rockets, ſome of the ſame, ſome a ſize leſſer. In the Middle of the Theatre glitter'd the two Letters W. R. and above them a Crown. There was alſo to be ſeen a Skipper, who labour'd his way to the Shore among the Ice, with this Sentence over his Head,

NE METUAS, CÆSAREM VEHIS.

Fear not, thou carry'ſt Cæſar.

And Underneath,

REGI EX PELAGO PER GLACIEM PER NEBULA REDUCI.

To the King now safe on Shore, through Ice and Foggs.

After a Discharge of 30 Pieces of Cannon that were Planted upon the Walls of the Vivier, the Cipher and Crown were lighted, and at the same time the Theatre glitter'd with above 800 Flambeaux; so that the Ciphers and Crown being on fire, were to be distinctly discern'd, which was wonderfully pleasant to the sight. At the same time several other Motto's and Devises were to be distinctly read, as they play'd in the Air upon different little Planks to which the Rockets were fasten'd, and among others, these that follow.

SEMPER TRIUMPHET AUGUSTUS.

Always may Augustus *Triumph.*

OF-

OFFENSUM METUANT HOSTES.

When injur'd may his Enemies dread Him.

CARUM VENERENTUR AMICI.

Dear to his Friends may he by them be Reverenc'd.

Soon after the Pyramids began to play their Parts. At firſt nothing was to be ſeen but a gloomy Smoak, which was attended with the continued Spurtings of clear, quick and glittering Fire reſembling the Spouts of a Fountain. In the mean time the Images of Fame that ſtood near certain Veſſels fill'd with Incenſe caſt up flaming Balls into the Sky, together with a great Number of

Serpents, which was a Sight moſt lovely to the Eye. Nor were there any leſs than Fifty Boxes fill'd with theſe Serpents, and the Pyramids all the while were ſeen burning to the very Bottom.

After that the Lion plaid his part, caſting forth fire from his Eyes, and from his Throat iſſu'd a Beam very thick and dusky, about Seven or Eight Foot long; but the fire that darted from his Eyes, was as quick and clear as Chrystal. He alſo caſt forth a great number of Flaming Balls and Serpents, very pleaſing to the Spectators.

Then the *Hercules*, that was placed next the Sun that repreſented *Phœbus*, began to ſpout from his Mouth continual Rays of Fire. He alſo caſt forth ſuch a Number of Serpents and Artificial Fires, that thereby the Sun was quite conſum'd. After which, the Fire took hold of his Club, from whence flew ſeveral Balls of Fire into the Sky, as it were to render Thanks to Heaven for the Victory which he had gain'd over the Sun.

Afterwards, they ſet fire to all the volant Rockets; of which there was a vaſt Num-

ber;

ber; and at the same time the Mortars that were filled with Artificial Fire-works all burn'd in the Water, discharging a very great quantity of flying Rockets, which, together with the Dolphins that were fired at the same instant, was a most Charming Spectacle, while at the same time that the flying Rockets which were every one of them filled with several Petards, did their Business in the Air, the other Artificial Fireworks were no less wanton upon the Water: so that which way soever you cast your Eye, the Sight was still taken up with some new object, so that 'twas impossible the Spectators could be weary of gazing.

At length the fire took hold of the pitch'd Barrels, which at first cover'd the Air with a thick smoak, that at last gave way to such an extraordinary Brightness, that they who were a great way off, might read distinctly the smallest Character, notwithstanding the foggines of the Night.

'Tis farther to be observ'd, that all the while the Great Guns play'd continually, so that the Bellowing of the Cannon, the Thunder of the Small shot, both Musquets and Harque-

Harquebuſes, which were the Volleys of the Regiments of *Friſſem* and *Iterſum*, drawn up in the Vivier, together with the Bounces of the Petards, and the Shouts and Acclamations of the People were Teſtimonies ſo ſufficient of the Publick Joy, as afterwards in the Relation rung but a harſh and unpleaſant Peal in the Ears of the Common Enemy.

Beſides

Beſides all theſe, there were ſeveral Bonfires and Fireworks before the Houſes of Particular Perſons of Quality, and divers Burghers of the *Hague*.

In the firſt place, before the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's Palace, there were a great Number of large Flambaux, and Fireworks with Arms and Deviſes. As alſo before the Palace of the Baron *de Suaſſe* in the Great *Hoogſtraet*.

Before the Houſe of Major *Duckene* in the Weſt End.

Upon the Piazza before *Swaen*.

Before the Houſe of the Sieur *Ravens*, Apothecary.

Before the Houſe of the Sieur *Van Oyen* upon the *Kneuterdijck*.

Before the Houſe of the Sieur *Sulendonck* in the *Noble Straet*.

Monſieur *Schuylenbourg* Regiſter of the Council was more particularly ſignal for ſeveral Rarities embelliſh'd with Ingenious Motto's and Deviſes.

Among the reſt, there was one in the form of a Lion, with this Sentence.

GENE-

GENEROUS ABOVE

Generous from his Birth.

SUPERAT CÆLESTIBUS ALIS.

With Wings Celestial he surmounts.

REGI GULIELMO REDUCI.

To King William return'd.

In a Fourth were to be seen on the one side Armies Marching, and some Battels; On the other, an Eagle cleaving the Air with her Wings, and holding a *Jupiter*'s Thunder in her Taloon, with this Sentence,

TRAN-

A TRANSITQUE FERITQUE

As she makes way, she strikes.

In a Fifth was to be seen the King and Queen with their Crowns upon their Heads, and a Train of several Persons Bare attending 'em with this Motto,

IMPERIA AUGUSTO.

Empires are only to Augustus *due.*

Before the House of Advocate *Henry Vander Haar*, were to be seen the Arms of *England*, with this Device,

VIVANT *GULIELMUS* ET *MARIA* REGINA.

Long live King William *and Queen* Mary.

Underneath, appear'd in Writing, these words,

TANDEM BONA CAUSA TRIUMPHAT.

At length the Righteous Cauſe Triumphs.

On the one ſide,

FORTITUDO.

On the other,

VICTORIA.

On the Right ſide of the ſaid Arms was the Picture of an Orange-Tree bearing Flowers and Fruit with this Motto,

DAT FLORENS FRUCTUS.

It Bloſſoms and bears Fruit.

On the Left ſide was another Picture of a Roſe-Tree and the Seven United Provinces, with theſe words,

SUAVIS

SUAVIS ODOR REFICIT.

The fragrant Smell refreſhes.

On the Right ſide, between the Arms and the Orange-Tree, was a *Pallas*, with a Crown Imperial, a Sword in her Hand, and under her Feet an Eagle in Flames, with a *Cornucopia* garniſh'd with Arms, Crowns and Scepters, with this Motto,

REGUM DECUS.

THE GRACE OF REGAL DIGNITY.

On the Left hand, between the Arms and the Roſe-Tree, was the Picture of the Queen, holding a Mirror in her right Hand, and a *Cornucopia* in the other, trampling upon a Serpent; and the Motto for this Deviſe was,

PRUDENTIA AUGUSTA.

Prudence Revear'd.

Underneath the ſaid Arms was an Oval, wherein was Painted Three Lions and an Imperial Crown, and over the ſaid Lions, this Inſcription,

LEO

LEO BRITANNICUS, NASSAVIUS, BELGICUS.

The Britiſh, Naſſavian, Belgick Lion.

And under the Three Lions, theſe words,

QUID TANTIS CONJUNCTIS VIRIBUS OBSTET.

What can withſtand ſo great a Force UNITED.

In ſhort, ſhould we go about to Enumerate here, all the Illuminations, Fireworks, Deviſes, Sentences, Verſes, &c. which were to be ſeen in the Principal Streets of the *Hague*, it would require the Inlargement of a Volume. However, there is enough to ſhew how highly this Great Monarch is belov'd by the People of theſe Provinces, and how Superlative their Joy appear'd to ſee him return Triumphant to his Native Country.

MUSEUM S.S.B. BRITANNICUM

THE END.